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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

America's Long Step Forward

Manchuria Wonders and Waits

Austria Protects Its Currency Control, But Not à la Soviet

Spain Faces Church and State

Statesmen From the Fields

THE National Credit Corporation hangs out its sign. A $1,000,000,000 concern, at President Hoover's call, will thaw frozen credits and send rivulets and floods of funds down commercial channels. American business and the world will be served. Outstanding is the swiftness with which a united effort in the United States made finances leap out of lethargy. Wheels start to turn, stocks and stockings come into demand, business gets busy. The country could do an almost immeasurable thing—on demand. One step does not leave the woods behind. But more steps, like that step, point a path to the clearing.

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¶ Tension continues over Manchuria. China no longer expects Japan's quick withdrawal, Japan considers extending its occupation to more areas. Boycott of Japanese goods is caught up by Chinese in America. Meanwhile 24,000,000 Manchurian farmers wonder what may happen to them. They know the value of the country's coal, iron, lumber, wheat and soy beans. They don't know just what Japan intends with regard to a country larger than Egypt. Neither, apparently, do some of the Japanese. The League of Nations Council will meet on Oct. 13 to see what it can find out.

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¶ Austria protects its monetary matters. Its national bank will control its currency at home and abroad and fix exchange rates. All wealth in foreign currencies must be registered; if over $143 it must be converted into Austrian money. All illicit trading in foreign currencies must go—or the traders go to jail. The traveler may carry out of the country $75 in schillings—but he must still look to himself for the $75.

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¶ Belgrade gives the national bank authority to govern and restrict the exchange traffic of Jugoslavia. This follows Greece and Keeps step with Austria. In these three nations as well as in Bulgaria and Hungary the Government controls the grain. Throughout southeastern Europe the countries have developed, under unprecedented economic conditions, a regulation of finance, trade, industry and agriculture almost as absolute as that of Soviet Russia, but with a vast difference of purpose. The Soviet seized to blot out existing machinery; these other countries have seized to bolster the effectiveness of machinery human experience has taught is the best for accomplishing its ends.

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¶ The Spanish Cortes approaches the outstanding article in the constitution it is framing—the separation of church and state. Minister of Justice De Los Rios creates a sensation by announcing that a census shows 81,162 inmates of the monasteries and convents. He asks fairness in the cutting off of state support from clergy who have no other source of income. The state must favor no church, he insisted, but must be tolerant of all. Which is very different from the Soviet system of separation, when it proclaimed no churches and no God.

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¶ Shall the farmer outline his country's foreign policy? Or the machine maker say what treaties shall be made? The World Social Economic Congress raises the question at Amsterdam. Trade is to play a still larger part in world development. Those who grow or grind out goods must function across national boundaries. International planning to coordinate production, distribution, consumption. International relations to rest on agricultural and industrial accords. Peace a matter of course. The planners the leaders. The farmers the politicians. Vision a future statue of the new super-statesman. With a pitchfork in his hand.

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¶ Canon T. Guy Rogers of Birmingham, Eng., urges the Boston (Mass.) Federation of Churches to say "visitor" instead of "alien" and "foreigner." "Alien" arouses ill feeling. England is getting away from it. When you don't speak of people as alien and foreign, you don't think of them as such, says Canon Rogers. Of course "visitors" couldn't remain that for longer than six months, but before that time, if they are the sort that should visit, they might easily become "friends."

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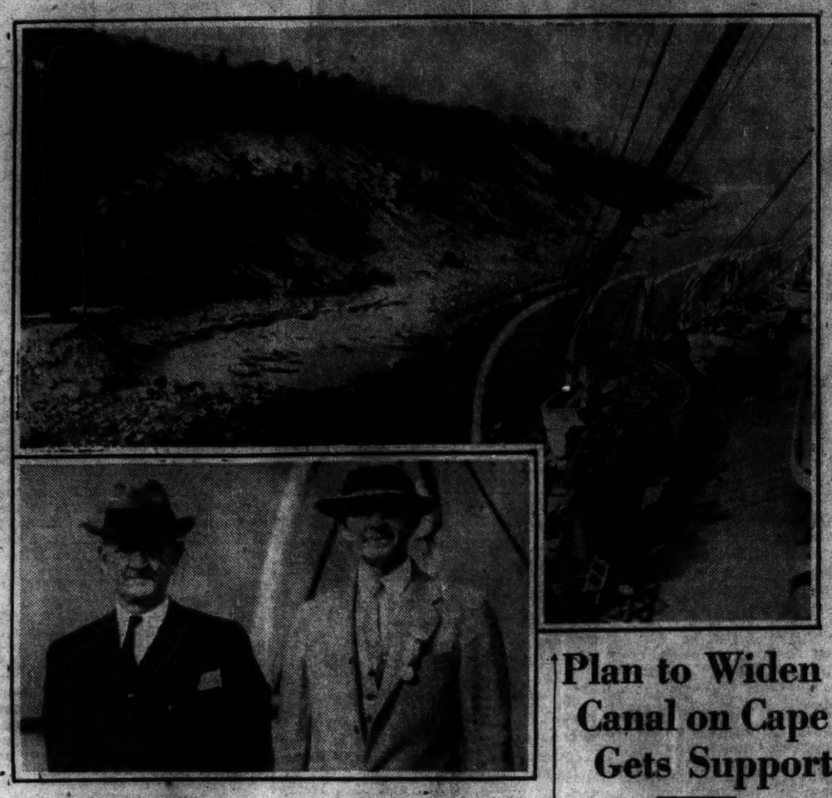
¶ Radio reception improves in the United States. Perkins Observatory in Ohio finds it 400 per cent better in September than in March. Stellar bodies are declared to have been the trouble-makers. Spots on the sun have been responsible for static in the reception. With radio's human luminaries this rule is in reverse. Static in the stars is responsible for spots on the program.

Not Much Clearance From That Bank



THROUGH THE CAPE COD CANAL

Below—Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown and Col. S. A. Cheney, Representatives of the United States Army Engineers, on an Inspection Trip.

PLAY TRAINING CALLED AGENCY OF CITIZENSHIP

Toronto Congress Program Covers Activities for Underprivileged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 9—That proper recreational programs help underprivileged children, was the opinion expressed by Mr. William A. Morrison, superintendent of the Albany orphan asylum, before the National Recreation Congress. The institution is endeavoring to prepare children for successful citizenship.

Children under its care need training values of recreation more than do children living under the conditions of normal family life, Mr. Morrison said. Play is a medium for the finding of the child's aptitudes and tendencies. It instills the happiness which is the basis of the cooperation necessary from the child if the institution's work is to be effective.

Character developing experience should be a part of the daily activity of the child, since such emotions as jealousy, fear, and anger can be controlled through recreation, stated Mr. Morrison.

Shorter Working Periods

That the five-day week and the six-hour day should have been adopted in the United States in 1930, was the opinion of Mr. J. Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association. This would have prevented much of the present unfavorable conditions, he said.

"Today these shorter working periods are imperative measures of relief and reconstruction. To fail to learn that lesson is merely to make sure that within a few short years we shall again repeat this bitter period of chaos and depression. Industry faces a choice between a shorter week and chronic unemployment and confusion with a possibility of revolution as the ultimate way out," Mr. Morgan stated.

Of 150 representative Canadian industries, 90 per cent are either actively sponsoring, or are in favor of, recreation for their employees, according to Mr. W. H. Kilby, di-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

PUBLIC RELIEF BY 'MADE WORK' GAINS IN FAVOR

City Managers Review Steps Taken to Meet Rising Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 9—A new and more satisfying form of relief has made its appearance on the charts, graphs and tables prepared by such agencies as the Russell Sage Foundation, the United States Children's Bureau and the American Association of Public Welfare Officials. It is called "made work" and represents day wages paid to applicants for aid who are capable of performing useful labor.

How this form of public relief is growing was shown to the International City Managers' Association convention here, by charts displayed by Mr. Louis Brownlow of Chicago. He is director of the Public Administration Clearing House, organized to serve as an exchange for information concerning administrative processes and problems in government, and to foster cooperation among operating officials, research units, technical experts and others in the field of public administration.

While pension relief in 75 cities in the United States ran at slightly below $2,000,000 a month during 1929 and 1930 and at slightly above that figure since January, 1931, the nonpension cost, including institutional expense, coal, and grocery orders, and all forms of unearned relief, rose and fell and rose again until it reached its monthly maximum of $7,000,000 in March, 1931, in the same cities, these charts showed. Not until the summer of 1930 did "made work" assume such proportions that it began to be tabulated, but by last March its climb had been so rapid that these 75 cities were expending $3,500,000 in this manner.

"Work Tests" Given

Besides "made work," another new expression in relief work terminology began to be used this year by the city managers, and this is "work test." City agencies, it was explained, are more and more proceeding on the theory that the class which they must now help, being self-respecting,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Busy Days, These, for World Statesmen

★ ★ ★

Coöperation Is Made Practicable by Necessity

★ ★ ★

Hope Seen in Renewed Understanding

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 9—These are busy days for statesmen.

That an important move for extension of the debts moratorium, and mutual help is due, has become clear to everybody connected with public affairs. Lord Reading's visit to Paris was for the purpose of bringing British and French policies into accord as far as possible before M. Pierre Laval's American trip. More than ever it is believed necessary that Dr. Heinrich Bruening also should sail to America, though there are considerable difficulties at present.

Coöperative action of the great powers has long been accepted as a theoretical necessity, but it required the immediate menace of an economic collapse to make it practicable. Now it is trusted time will not be lost in formal conferences which repeatedly have pointed the way without, however, provoking the necessary measures, but that the leaders of the various governments, in personal consultation with each other, will plainly state what they are prepared to do, and do it. Within a few weeks the situation ought to be clarified.

British political confusion should be straightened out by the elections. Without them it appears impossible to ascertain precisely what forces are predominant. Parties are mixed up as they have never been before and to get clear alignments it is essential to proceed to the polls on definite issues. The chief argument against the elections has been that while the pound was still unstabilised it was the business of the Government to devote its undivided attention to public finances and not to plunge into the turmoil of a national appeal.

But this argument only remained sound if there was a general agreement among the parties more or less represented in the National Government. Since no party was unanimous and they were tugging in various

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Plan to Widen Canal on Cape Gets Support

Gen. Brown Tells Deeper Waterways Parley That Work Is Needed

Deepening of the Cape Cod Canal to 30 feet and widening it in proportion was urged in resolutions adopted today by the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, at its convention in Boston. A lock to obviate tidal currents was also advocated.

Another resolution favored inclusion in the next rivers and harbors bill of a provision for examination of the need for a coastal canal running from Boston into Maine.

No new links in the intercoastal canal between Boston and Jacksonville, Fla., shall be less than 12 feet deep, the report also said. The need of constructing the missing link in the intracoastal waterway system across northern New Jersey to connect New York bay and the Delaware River was stressed.

Indorsement of the northern Florida canal project connecting the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean was reaffirmed. Improvement of the Pawtucket or Seekonk River project was urged, as well as a 277-foot channel in the Hudson River as far north as Troy.

Mr. J. Hampton Moore, president of the association, was reelected today for his twenty-fifth term.

Action on the Cape Cod proposal came following a tour of inspection through the canal on the Calvin Austin yesterday. Wide interest was aroused on the Cape by the visit of the delegates, although the steamer did not stop.

Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of United States Army Engineers at Washington, who addressed the convention today, also spoke at the session on the steamer yesterday. He told the delegates that he approved any recommendation to insure ample depth and width of the Cape Cod Canal. He said the Boston army engineer had recommended improvements estimated to cost $35,000,000, but that they had been "pruned" to about $23,000,000.

In his address today General Brown reviewed the magnitude of waterway projects under way in all parts of the country and traced the process of initiating and obtaining improvements. He said that two-fifths of the projects recommended are never accepted.

"No doubt some desire that the great national waterways systems taking in harbors, rivers, the Great Lakes and connecting lakes, be finished right away, or at least on some fantastic 'five-year plan,'" General Brown declared. "It will never be finished or I hope it never will, for when it is, our country will have stopped its growth; will itself have been finished and begun to decline. No, it will never be finished, but steadily developed in accordance with our grand developments strictly in accord with our economic demands and in accord with our means at hand, economically garnered, saved and widely guarded against extravagance and foolish waste."

Capt. Clark D. Stearns, U. S. N. retired, now president of the Miami (Fla.) Chamber of Commerce, discussing the "Florida Coast Waterway," said that the need of greater depth in the Cape Cod Canal was shown in the inspection trip Thursday, when the steamer "bumped along through the waterway."

The New York barge canal will not require millions for deepening and the State of New York will not have to assume the expense of putting in a new waterway across the State, Mr. George D. MacDonald, head of the Federal Motorship Corporation of Buffalo said, in a paper prepared by him and read at the meeting.

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LATIN AMERICAS LOOK NORTH FOR ECONOMIC HELP

Opinion Runs Through Pan-American Conference Like Red Thread

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—The solution of the economic crises involving the nations of the world, and particularly as the solution concerns Latin America, seemingly lies within the resources and responsibilities of the North American Republic.

This opinion has been expressed within and outside of the fourth Pan-American Commercial Conference meeting here this week, and, while the questions of tariff, silver and central banks, with powers similar to those of the Federal Reserve Bank, have been discussed, thoughts inevitably get back to the enormous resources of the United States.

Within the last few days President Hoover has announced as a result of the White House conference that immediate aid will be extended to domestic financial interests. The announcement has not been without effect upon the Latin-American delegates, and at the meeting today there was practically unanimous opinion that appropriate help should be extended to the Pan-American republics.

Out of this thought has been evolved a plan for the improvement of the market for Latin-American bonds. A plan whereby correct information shall be disseminated as to the investments and the real security back of them, and further to take steps to protect them for private investors.

Ask Meeting in December

The plan as suggested by the Costa Rican delegation calls for a committee of bondholders and representatives, of financial and economic interests in the United States and the Latin-American nations concerned. It is requested that the "governing board of the Pan-American Union shall start immediately upon the preliminary work of organization and shall call a meeting of the committee, as selected, on or about Dec. 1 of this year."

"How particularly interesting and important, as well, is this proposal may be determined when thought is given to the fact that during the last 10 years some $10,000,000,000 of foreign government issues (all countries) have been publicly offered in the United States. And that the general average fall of these bonds has been about 50 per cent, involving a loss of approximately $5,000,000,000 to the American investor.

An analysis of the facts covering Latin-American investments reveals that generally they are payable in

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Austria Turns Over Financial Control to Bank

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Oct. 9—Austria has now joined the ranks with the other central European states, Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, in adopting extraordinary measures to protect its currency. The emergency law, passed yesterday, makes the Austrian National Bank sole authority in all financial matters, home and foreign.

Thus the National Bank will determine future exchange rates. The bank's permission for all transfers of foreign currencies abroad is henceforth essential. All wealth in foreign currencies and exchange bills, etc., must be registered at the bank, and, if exceeding 1000 Austrian schillings ($143) must be converted into Austrian currency.

All illicit trading in foreign currencies is to be punishable by heavy fines and imprisonment. Travelers leaving Austria are only permitted to take the sum of 500 Austrian schillings. The new measures are to be enforced through close cooperation of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Trade, Agriculture and Commerce with business leaders.

Manchuria Wooed by Empires

THE dispute in Manchuria arises from a long struggle for control of that area, which has involved three empires. Manchuria is slightly larger than Egypt. Much of its territory resembles the Canadian prairies. It has been called the "northern antechamber" of China. Three times in history its warlike, nomadic people overran China—in the tenth, the twelfth and the seventeenth centuries. The last-named invasion of Manchu Tartars in 1616 started the Manchu dynasty that ruled in Peking until 1912.

Imperial China began to colonize Manchuria about 1776 from the congested areas of Chihli and Shantung. Today about 90 per cent of Manchuria's 24,000,000 peasant farmers are Chinese. The original Manchus have been driven into the northern parts of the territory.

Russia, driving eastward, reached the undefined frontiers of Manchuria in 1689 and, by the Treaty of Peking in 1860, hemmed in Manchuria on the west, north and east, gaining the seaboard, with Vladivostok as port. Manchuria was to be the eastern outpost of the empire and terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway. The Chinese Eastern Railway was soon built across northern Manchuria, to connect Vladivostok with the Siberian railway system. Japan, about the same time, was beginning to look on Manchuria as a field for colonization and as a source of raw materials—coal, iron, lumber, wheat and especially soya beans.

Russia and Japan began a long struggle for possession of the Liaotung Peninsula, including the present great port of Dairen, in the south of Manchuria. Japan finally in 1905 got a lease of Kwantung—the tip of the peninsula—by the Treaty of Portsmouth, after its success in the Russo-Japanese War, and the right to build the South Manchuria Railway on a 99-year lease. Russia retained its 80-year lease of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which expires next year. Japan's predominant position in Manchuria was affirmed in the famous 21 demands presented to China in 1915, but the nine-power conference in Washington in 1921 proclaimed the open-door policy as against spheres of influence, without, however, causing the 1915 treaties to be revised.

Civil war in China during the last 20 years has left Japan the only source of order in Manchuria, and for several years Japan exercised virtual protectorate, though disclaiming any idea of annexation.

Partial restoration of order under the Nanking Government has revived Chinese interest in the territory, with growing impatience at Russian and Japanese control culminating in efforts to break their monopolies in the respective spheres.

A full review of the situation in Manchuria appears on page 5.

Emergency League Meeting Called at China's Request

Council Will Convene Oct. 13 to Take Up Growing Seriousness of the Crisis in Japan's Occupation of Manchuria

The situation in Manchuria has become so serious that an emergency meeting of the Council of the League has been decided upon for Tuesday, Oct. 13, at the request of China. Señor Alejandro Lerroux, president of the Council, has appealed to both sides to refrain from aggravating the situation.

Indignation in China over the recent bombing of Chinchow, Manchuria, by Japanese planes, has proved so strong that Tokyo is reported to have sent China a note calling for prompt measures to keep it under control.

Japanese consuls have been recalled from the provincial capitals of Chengtu and Yunnanfu in view of the hostile attitude of the populace, while Japan has moved strong naval reinforcements to Shanghai.

Signs are not wanting that the war office is again in the ascendant in the Japanese cabinet.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 9—The Government here has announced that it is preparing a new note to China in reply to the protests from Nanking received a fortnight ago. It is understood that the note will include a general restatement of Japan's position and also, possibly, a setting forth of a broad basis for negotiating a settlement of the Sino-Japanese differences.

It is announced that no new instructions are to be sent to Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Japanese delegate at Geneva, in connection with the bombings at Chinchow, the Government considering that the previous instructions and the statement made at Geneva were sufficient.

Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, professes not to be worried over the League's attitude.

The movement for independence in Manchuria was revived today, Gen. Chang Hai-peng having announced that he would declare the independence of Heilungkiang province shortly at Tsitsihar. The sons of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's Governor General of the province, Gen. Wan Fu-lin, are fleeing. Gen. Wan Fu-lin at present is in Peiping.

While various efforts are being made to arrange a general Sino-Japanese peace, the negotiations are believed to have little chance of immediate success in the near future.

The Asahi says that the Privy Council is dissatisfied with Baron Shidehara's policy and also feels that Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, the Premier, lacks courage to make decisions. It asks how the nation can be united when the Government itself is divided, and concludes that Baron Wakatsuki looks on "while the military authorities are overriding the Foreign Minister."

The Nichi Nichi says that the Government has disappointed the people in its incompetency and inactivity.

There are increasing indications that the Government is gradually being forced to accept the military viewpoint in regard to relations with China. The army's tactics in acting independently, leaving the Government to accept "fait accompli" having forced Baron Shidehara into a position where he cannot repudiate its action without endangering the nation.

The Cabinet is now carefully avoiding anything indicating lack of unity between the Government and the military viewpoints. Today's cabinet meeting discussed the Chinchow bombings and, it is understood, decided that General Hon Jo acted within his powers and that it would

(Continued on Page 5, Column 8)

Joint Operation Of United States Lines Discussed

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Joint operation, financing, and reorganization of the United States Lines was the subject of a meeting here yesterday between Mr. Herbert Fleishhacker, financier, and representatives of the Dollar-Chapman-Dawson shipping interests and the International Mercantile Marine-Roosevelt Lines.

Participants said the meeting had to do solely with the United States Lines, which for months has been a bone of contention between the rival shipping groups, and with the fixing of rates for both intercoastal and transatlantic lines. It was announced that they did not discuss a merger, and that no consolidation was contemplated.

The Chronicle, however, quoted an unnamed spokesman for Mr. Fleishhacker as saying a plan whereby both passenger and freight lines might operate profitably without crossing the schedule, rates and routes of one another was discussed.

Mr. Robert Dollar Jr., Mr. Stanley Dollar, Mr. Kermit Roosevelt and Mr. John M. Franklin were the major participants who met with Mr. Fleishhacker, the Dollars representing their own interests and those of Mr. Kenneth Dawson, Portland, Ore., and Mr. Paul Chapman of the United States Lines. Mr. Franklin and Mr. Roosevelt represented the I. M. M.-Roosevelt Lines.

ALIEN DEPORTATIONS CONTINUE TO RISE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, said yesterday the Labor Department was deporting aliens who were in the country illegally at the rate of 20,000 a year. Deportations for September were estimated at between 1600 and 1700 compared with 1584 for August. The number in this country was estimated at 400,000.

Meanwhile the inflow of foreigners coming legally to the United States has diminished, amounting only to about 2000 a month. The total in 1913 was 1,300,000

Miklas Retains Support of Coalition And Again Heads Republic of Austria

Candidature Strengthened by Pressing Economic and Credit Issues

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Oct. 9—Herr Wilhelm Miklas, retiring President of the Austrian Republic, today was reelected at a joint session of the Austrian Parliament and Senate by 109 votes to 94 cast for the Social Democratic candidate, Dr. Karl Renner, present parliamentary Speaker.

The result was according to expectations since in the past few days an agreement was reached between the Bourgeois coalition parties, the Christian Socialists, Agrarians and Pan-Germans, on the Miklas candidature, which guaranteed a clear majority necessary for his election in the first round of voting.

All parties are satisfied with the result as the best under the circumstances and unlikely to cause any public unrest at a time when financial and economic measures are demanding attention. According to the amended constitution of 1929, the presidential election should have been by general plebiscite, and the right wing of the Christian Social-

Keeps Helm in Austria

WILHELM MIKLAS

ists strongly favored this. But general economic conditions and moderate opinion succeeded in forcing a compromise whereby the election was again relegated to the Senate and Parliament. Herr Miklas's term of office will be four years.

CREDIT POOL - SCOPE TO BE $1,000,000,000

Nominal Capital $1200 in 12 Shares of $100 Each to Directors

OFFICES IN RESERVE DISTRICTS PLANNED

6 P. C. Debentures, If Earned, to Be Issued to Subscribers —High Loan Rate Asked

Articles of incorporation of the revolving relief fund of $500,000,000 will be filed today under the laws of the State of Delaware.

The nominal capital will be $1200 but an authorized disbursement of $1,000,000,000 will be provided for.

Thus the Hoover "Prosperity Pool" prospers.

The New York Reserve Bank has increased its rediscount from its low and confidence teems throughout the United States.

President Hoover is preparing to take up the matter of international debts with M. Pierre Laval, French Premier, on the occasion of his forthcoming visit.

Since announcement of the "Prosperity Pool" plan the stock market has had two appreciable advances. Increasing odd-lot buying shows fresh buying by the public.

The President has taken steps looking to the improvement in the investment value of railroad bonds.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—A $1,000,000,000 banking corporation to be known as the National Credit Corporation, today appeared upon the financial horizon as the result of 24 hours of concentrated effort by a group of New York's leading bankers called together in response to President Hoover's request that a $500,000,000 organization be formed to discount sound bank assets not eligible for rediscount at Federal Reserve Banks.

This organization, which is to be formed under the laws of Delaware, will have a nominal capital of $1200, consisting of 12 shares of $100 par value stock. Articles of incorporation were scheduled to be filed today. Branches will be opened in each of the 12 Federal Reserve Districts, and the head of each local organization probably will hold one share of stock carrying with it voting privileges. The federal banking laws do not permit national banks to hold stock.

The operating capital, therefore, will be raised through the sale of debentures. While the corporation will be authorized to issue these up to the amount of $1,000,000,000, the banks of the country are expected at once to subscribe one-half of this amount. Each member bank will be expected to subscribe an amount equal to 2 per cent of its net time and demand deposits. The remaining authorized debentures may be sold from time to time, if there is need of additional capital, either to banks or other interests.

Expected to Help Bonds

Announcement of the plan was made late yesterday by Mr. Mortimer N. Buckner, chairman of the organizing group. Mr. Buckner is also chairman of the New York Trust Company and president of the New York Clearing House Association. In announcing the members of the committee he listed the same names given out the day before by Mr. George L. Harrison governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, when he acted upon the request of President Hoover in calling together the New York bankers to organize the effort.

In Wall Street circles it was expected that one of the most important results of the plan would be to relieve the stock market of large quantities of high-class bonds that have been offered by banks throughout the country in an endeavor to make their assets more liquid. By relieving the market of this pressure it is expected that security markets will continue to respond favorably and thereby strengthen the position of the banks.

Mr. Buckner stated in his announcement that the details of the organization of groups or associations in each district will be under the supervision and control of the director of the National Credit Corporation from that district. The main offices probably will be in New York, and the home office will be comparatively small, the personnel to be offered by the local banks.

Buckner May Be at Helm

The corporation will have the usual officers—president, secretary and treasurer—and a board of 12 directors, one for each of the Federal Reserve Districts.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that Mr. Buckner would be requested to assume the presidency of the organization, although this could not be confirmed. The organization will operate through regional clearing houses of banking associations already in existence or to be set up in certain districts. In all probability, the facilities of the organization will be available only to banks who subscribe to the debentures.

In arranging loans the local loan committees of the regional organizations will forward the note of the borrowing bank and the securities pledged, together with a note for like amount drawn by the regional group itself, to the home office of the corporation. In this way members of the group assume joint liability of each others borrowings. Upon receiving the notes the central office will advance the necessary funds to the group, which in turn will pay the member bank.

The liability of each member of the various groups, in respect to t

joint obligations of the group to which it belongs, will be in the proportion which its net deposits bear to the total net deposits of all members of the group. In the event this proportion changes from time to time, as members leave or join, the liability of each member will remain the same in respect to past loans.

Assets in Debentures

Although ordinarily no group will be permitted to make loans in excess of the amount of its subscription to debentures, provision is made for heavier drafts upon the funds of the corporation. In such case the consent must be obtained of a certain proportion of the members of the group, to be specified by the director of the district in which the group is located.

Obligations incurred by a bank under the workings of the plan may be liquidated through the surrender and cancellation of debentures, provided the bank in question has subscribed to its full quota of 2 per cent of net deposits.

The debentures of the corporation will bear interest, if earned, at a rate of not more than 6 per cent a year. They will be payable one year from their date, with the privilege of one or more renewals, but not more than three renewals, reserved to the corporation. They will be issued under an indenture and will be registered and nontransferable, authenticated by a trustee to be appointed.

As security the debentures will be supported by all of the assets of the corporation, consisting of cash on hand and the notes of the various groups and associations, secured in turn by the notes of the borrowing banks and the collateral furnished by them.

It is expected that the new corporation will operate at a rate which will discourage easy borrowing. It has even been suggested that the rate should be "punitive," but thus far the figure most commonly heard in the discussions has been 2 per cent above the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of the district.

Clarification of Bank Relief Plan Restores Confidence to Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 — While evidence of returning financial confidence all over the nation accumulated in the capital, a more comprehensive picture of the sweeping scope of the Hoover fiscal relief plan became available here today.

Details of the plan became available here at the same time that news was given out both of the increase in the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York from 1½ to 2½ per cent, and of the program of the five-day visit of M. Pierre Laval, Premier of France, during which intergovernmental debts will be discussed. These debts it is agreed on all sides have come to have great significance on the domestic financial situation.

The full picture of the financial setup of the Hoover plan, as it is now seen here, presents four agencies, or pools to provide additional credit:

1. The $500,000,000 New York revolving fund.
2. Possible revival of the War Finance Corporation, originally capitalized at $500,000,000.
3. Subscription of further capital stock to the federal land banks, involving several hundred million dollars.
4. Formation of a pool under the Federal Reserve Act to liquidate assets of banks now in receivership. Such a fund might range up to $500,000,000.

Small Part of Total Asets

These figures are insignificant in comparison with the $55,000,000,000 total assets of the country's banks, it was pointed out in governmental circles. Furthermore, the mobilization of the aggregate of the four sums is thought unlikely.

The War Finance Corporation will not be revived, it is believed, if the New York revolving fund, or so-called "prosperity pool," functions satisfactorily. The New York fund is entirely in private hands, while the new finance corporation would simply do the same thing through government funds. In either case they would provide a "cushion" to liquidate intrinsically valuable securities which are not now available for reserve discount.

In addition to the four specific "pools," the Hoover plan has two other aspects. Congress will be asked to permit the Reserve System to broaden its credit base, so that it can discount paper which is not now acceptable. And finally, there is the vital question of the foreign debt situation, bound up with the coming Laval visit.

Interest in the visit is intensified by the controversy that has arisen among Congressmen over just what transpired at the famous White House conference with Mr. Hoover. Some Administration supporters deny that any effort was made to commit those present to further extension of the moratorium, while another element at the conference asserts such an effort was obvious, and was "balked" by its opponents.

Upward Trend Accepted

Increase in the New York discount rate from the lowest point which it has ever reached was watched eagerly here. It was generally accepted that the move was caused by recent gold withdrawals, due to the European situation. The latest figure of gold stocks is $4,642,000,000, as against the high mark of $5,015,800,000 of Sept. 17, a withdrawal of $373,000,000 in three weeks. Much of this gold has not left the country, but has merely been "earmarked" for foreign accounts. However, it apparently forecasts a real outward movement of America's unprecedented stock of the yellow metal.

Additional evidence of the revived courage of bankers and depositors over the nation accumulated here. An immediate effect was forecast, and indeed actually developed, in the bond market. Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is held to believe that the "prosperity pool" will immediately relieve the bond market of undue pressure. Lacking ability of the Reserve System to take bonds as eligible paper, it was explained, they have recently been dumped on the market. The new pool will supply a ready market for them.

The second great virtue of the pool, Mr. Mellon believes, is that it will relieve bank depositors all over the country of anxiety.

The plan to supply a new and quite distinct pool within the Reserve System to be used by receivers of insolvent banks to liquidate sound assets tied up in such institutions, is believed to be sponsored by Mr. John W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency.

To Come Out of Profits

As outlined roughly at the Treasury, the money for this particular pool would be accumulated out of profits now collected from member banks in the so-called "franchise tax." Over the period of the system's existence a total of $147,000,000 has been collected from this source. It has been turned back to the Government, but under the new plan it would go to form a special fund.

This "receivership revolving fund" would work as follows: A man who has $100,000 tied up in a failed bank at present cannot get his money, although 95 per cent of the bank's assets may be sound. If funds were available, however, it would be a good business risk to lend him up to 75 per cent on his funds tied up in the receivership, or $75,000. Under the new plan, the funds would actually be made available by contributions from the member banks themselves.

Presumably the Government would not wait till the franchise tax had accumulated the necessary sum, but would advance anywhere from $100,000,000 to $500,000,000 from its own pocketbook to start the ball rolling. This would be paid back, year by year, from the proceeds of the franchise tax.

At the Treasury it was not believed that the huge new $500,000,000 credit pool being formed in New York could be in full operation in the 10-day period originally set, although it was agreed that extraordinary rapidity was in evidence as shown by the statement from Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Reserve Bank there.

ARBITERS TO MEET AGENTS OF STRIKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 9—The Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration announced today that it would confer with representatives of the 22,000 striking textile workers on Oct. 13. According to Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, three representatives from each mill will be chosen to meet with the board.

The strike involving a 10 per cent wage reduction has affected virtually every mill in greater Lawrence. The movement spread to North Andover today when a group of workers in the Stevens & Osgood mill left their jobs.

MAGNET WEIGHS 85 TONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The University of California will have in operation on the Berkeley campus by Christmas the largest electromagnet devoted to research, and one of the largest of any description in the world. The magnet, which weighs 85 tons, will be used primarily for studying the nature of atoms. The next largest magnet being used for scientific purposes is operated by the French Academy of Sciences in Paris.

EARNINGS, NOT ALMS, WANTED IN MAINE RELIEF

Governor Sets Up Fund for Use in State Unemployment Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 9—Maine is ready to start immediately on its program of caring for its own idle during the coming winter, with emphasis upon earnings instead of alms.

A fund has been placed by Gov. W. T. Gardiner and his executive council at the disposal of Mr. Charles O. Beals, commissioner of labor and industry, with which to put into operation a plan he has devised.

This plan provides for the formation of a state-wide organization to reach every community. The chairman of the general committee will be Mr. Henry F. Merrill of Portland, who has already been named Maine's representative on President Hoover's relief committee. In each county one man will act as county leader and will name a man in every town and city to survey local employment conditions and devise plans for giving at least part time employment.

"In planning," said Mr. Beals, "we should keep away so far as possible from relief through supplies furnished by the authorities and make it possible for men to work and earn, and thus secure relief through labor instead of alms."

He recommends as the first step the making of a careful survey to determine what the conditions may be in each community during the next five months. This includes interviews with local employers to learn if they contemplate laying off any employees or taking on new ones, and the establishment of a registration office where those already needing work may leave their names.

The second and more important step is in the producing of jobs.

Mr. Beals favors a plan calling for the originating of a budget or fund raised either by voluntary contributions, percentages of pay rolls or such methods as best fit the community. The fund is to be expended through a municipal department in giving part time employment to those who appeal to the city for aid and to those who, without the opportunity thus produced, would be obliged to request assistance.

"I strongly concur with Governor Gardiner in his assurance that Maine will take care of its own unemployed during the winter," said Mr. Beals.

PUBLIC RELIEF BY 'MADE WORK' GAINS IN FAVOR

(Continued from Page 1)

middle-class families, whose heads have always earned a living, prefer work to charity.

The "work test" is the examination of applicants to ascertain their willingness to do any kind of useful labor until they are able to find work in their own line. "Made work" applies to the employment of skilled and unskilled workers in carrying out public improvements which ordinarily would not have been achieved in the course of a number of years.

For instance, Mr. Stephen B. Story, president of the association, and city manager of Rochester, N. Y., since 1928, exhibited motion pictures showing how by "made work" last year, such buildings as Boy Scout houses, golf locker houses, skating shelters, swimming pool dressing rooms, barns and tool sheds had been erected; how an abandoned gravel pit had been reconstructed into a school athletic field and a winter toboggan slide; how 75 acres of isolated woods in a park had been made available as a picnic area by the construction of roads, nine holes added to a municipal golf course, and many useful improvements brought about.

The municipal force of 3200 men was doubled. Besides employing skilled workers at the prevailing scales, timekeepers, bookkeepers and many laborers, including those on "work test," were employed on 85 special projects.

Illustrating how the public relief load had increased, Mr. Story said more than 7000 unemployed men had been aided by the city last winter in Rochester. He showed how the "Rochester plan" was working hand in glove with the city to alleviate the condition of the last two years. Relief in Rochester has six aspects:

1. The Rochester plan, whereunder 15 firms have adopted a voluntary unemployment insurance system.
2. The civic improvement committee, supported by the Community Chest, county and city, which is at work on the stabilization of all industry, an expansion of the system formerly applied to the building industry.
3. Private agencies.
4. Public care of chronic indigents.
5. Unemployment relief through "made work."
6. The Bureau for Homeless Men, which takes men off the street, furnishes to them baths, night shirts, clean beds and two meals for 50 cents.

Hoover's Credit Scheme Backed By Cotton Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 9—President Hoover's credit stabilization plan was commended by Mr. George Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, speaking here last night at the closing banquet of the annual convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The plan, he said, is a challenge to cotton mill executives and business men in general to declare "a moratorium on policies that breed distress and depression."

Turning to the cotton market situation he said that the time was never more appropriate for improvement.

"Cotton," he explained, "is cheaper than at any time this century, overhead is lower, there are more improvements and better methods in manufacture, and the store shelves of our customers are almost bare."

Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, former editor of the Boston Herald, also spoke at the dinner on the subject "A Newspaper Editor's View of Economic Europe."

Mr. O'Brien advocated peaceful settlement of international differences, saying, "We must obtain a means of settling international disputes other than through the agency of war, if our civilization is to survive, and we must do it in the very near future."

The association awarded its annual medal for preëminent service to the industry to Mr. Henry F. Lippitt, former president of the association and of the Cotton Textile Association.

At the final business session yesterday, a resolution was adopted saying that the association "is convinced that the operations of the farm board group in handling the cotton situation have been adverse to the interest of planters and manufacturers, and that at an early date the group should develop a positive and rational plan for the liquidation of their cotton holdings on a weekly basis extended over several years and adhere to it."

Curley's Proposal Meets Censure

Mayor James M. Curley's proposal to file a bill with the Legislature calling for the abolishment of the State Board of Tax Appeals was criticized by the Boston Real Estate Exchange in a statement issued yesterday.

The exchange declared that the board was formed primarily for the purpose of affording a prompt and less expensive procedure for settlement of assessment cases by a tribunal dealing solely with tax questions. Although authorized by the Legislature only since 1930, the work of the members has been conducted in a sane, constructive and impartial manner, the exchange said.

In reply to the real estate board's denouncement of his proposal, Mayor Curley said that he was trying to protect Boston home owners, whose tax burden is being increased by the maintenance of the Board of Tax Appeals.

GREEK SCRIP EXPORTS BANNED

ATHENS, Oct 9 (AP)—The exportation of Greek scrip, banknotes and checks was prohibited in a decree issued today. Registered letters for abroad must be sealed in the presence of a postal official.

Three Men in the Dark

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY INFRA-RED RAYS

Left to Right—Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees of the Eastman Kodak Company; Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Mr. R. L. Agassiz of the Calumet & Hecla Company.

Star Photography Enhanced by Use Of Invisible Rays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 9—New uses are being worked out for the apparatus disclosed here Wednesday by which the invisible infrared rays are utilized in taking photographs in the dark with an exposure of only one second.

This apparatus was demonstrated for the first time at the opening of the new Eastman Kodak Research Laboratories building, which was attended by visitors on a tour of industrial research laboratories under the auspices of the National Research Council.

One of the uses to which the infra-red sensitive film already has been put has been in the photography of stars. The Mount Wilson Observatory in California has found that stars three magnitudes beyond the range of the ordinary plate can now be recorded upon the film. Another use for which it has been suggested is the photography at night of wild animals, who would not be disturbed because no flash light would be necessary.

The inventor of the new apparatus and infra-red sensitive film is Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees, director in charge of research and development for the Eastman Kodak Company.

MOTOR FATALITIES LOWERED BY 4.1 P. C.

A reduction of 4.1 per cent in fatalities on Massachusetts highways during the last four months as compared to the corresponding period of last year was reported today by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety. This is attributed to a safety campaign launched by the committee in June against the eight predominating causes of motor accidents.

The importance of the campaign was accentuated in figures which showed that the reduction took place in a year which, as a whole, recorded an increase of 1.01 per cent in fatalities over last year at this time. The total of fatalities to date is 617, an increase of seven over last year. There were 278 fatalities in the last four months as checked against 290 in the same monthhs of 1930.

FORDS WELCOME CIVIC VISITORS ON FIFTH TOUR

Artistry in Landscaping Carries Out Policies of Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 9—Achievement having been the motif woven into the landscape and roadside tracery of the fifth traveling meeting of the American Civic Association, it was significant that the four-day tour in the Detroit region was completed yesterday afternoon as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford.

It was here that the 175 visitors learned that the beautiful grounds of the Ford estate over which they trod for two hours after breakfast, and even then saw only a small part of it, was nothing but a cornfield a few years back, muddy in spots and broken here and there by the once lazy upper reaches of the River Rouge. The stream now reflects grandeur at every turn, hesitates occasionally as if to enjoy itself in quiet meditation, moves laughingly past rock gardens and dells, tumbles in cascades and then goes merrily on its way.

Visit Greenfield Village

Mrs. Ford is a landscape artist, a floriculturist and a gardener by inspiration and desire. She spends most of her time along the flowered woodland trails, the rose garden and the rocks.

Following a reception in the Ford home, the visitors went to Greenfield Village, where Mr. Ford has preserved in original and reproduction historic buildings that once made up the early American village. Luncheon was later served at Mr. Ford's newly opened Dearborn Inn, where convention discussions were resumed. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ford participated.

Miss Harlean James of Washington, D. C., executive secretary of the American Civic Association, reviewed the work accomplished by the organization in the last 20 years, including not only the local and regional projects, but the great national scenic undertakings which have become a part of America's outdoors.

Olmsted Reviews Work

Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, Mass., vice-president of the association, spoke of the work being carried on in all parts of the country, adding that when dealing with the problems of state highways and park systems, city organization and regional planning, state legislative action is necessary for the perfection of plans.

Mr. Tom Wallace, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Times, told of the steps taken by the people of his State to save Cumberland Falls from destruction, emphasizing that it was doubtful if this could have been done without the aid of the American Civic Association.

Mr. Laurence M. Orton, secretary of the Commission on Regional Planning for New York City, told of the enterprises under way in that metropolis, mentioning that a double-level super-highway is under way along the Hudson River and that the commission will recommend at its next meeting the construction of a limited number of overhead pedestrian sidewalks.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Consols for money today were 54½. De Beers was 2⅞, Rand Mines 2⅝. Money was 3% per cent. Discount rates on short bills 5⅛@5⅛ per cent; three months bills 5⅛@5⅝ per cent.

MARSH REPORTS EDUCATION IS ON HIGHER LEVEL

A vigorous reply to current criticism against modern higher education was contained in the annual report of Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, presented to the board of trustees yesterday.

A plea for larger student loan funds to help deserving students not taken care of by the slim funds now available, and an announcement of a $500,000 gift willed to Boston University and the B. U. law school by Judge Thomas Z. Lee of Providence, R. I., were also included in Dr. Marsh's report.

In answer to criticism that higher education has fallen short of the ideals expressed for it, Dr. Marsh said that the common level of education is higher than ever.

"The person who thinks that we do not today have as great colleges, as great universities, as great scholars, as we had a generation or several generations ago should remember that our colleges and universities today rise out of a higher plateau than they did yesterday.

"The second group of critics of the modern college of liberal arts in particular and of education in general is composed of persons who feel that our colleges have not changed enough, have not kept up with changing contemporary life. They seem unaware of the fact that colleges have been, and are, changed. Language and mathematical requirements have been reduced to make way for English and the natural and social sciences. Changes have been forced by recalcitrant high schools from below and by utilitarian vocational and professional schools from above.

"Take as a whole throughout the country, liberal education is surcharged with new life which is manifesting itself in experimentation and in breaking away from slavery of custom."

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PARTY LEADERS LINK ARMS CUT AND DEBT DELAY

Reduction in Germany's Burden Also Supported at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Congressional support for any extension of the one-year war debt moratorium is contingent upon European disarmament and concurrent reductions in Germany's reparations payments, it was declared in important political circles here today.

Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut made it plain that President Hoover, in seeking the approval of the special non-partisan conference for his prospective discussion of intergovernmental debts with M. Pierre Laval, Premier of France, had not excluded the possibility of linking reparations with other intergovernmental debt questions.

However, Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and others who blocked this feature of the President's program at the conference, reiterated their opposition to any consideration of a moratorium extension which did not definitely include reparations and disarmament.

Position Misinterpreted

Mr. Bingham's extremely frank discussion of the entire conference was interpreted as indicating that he was speaking with White House approval.

In some quarters there has been a tendency to represent the President as having abandoned reparations, or in other words Germany, in his eagerness to extend the moratorium on inter-allied debts.

Mr. Bingham pointed out that this is an absolute misrepresentation of Mr. Hoover's position.

He said that President Hoover read the four points of his program on which he wished nonpartisan support. The first three points dealt with the domestic banking situation, the fourth with his intention to discuss with M. Laval "the question of such further arrangements as are imperative during the period of the depression in respect of intergovernmental debts."

Specific Conditions Avoided

It had hoped, he made clear, that the conference would approve the President's discussion of the subject in general without his being committed to specific conditions. But when this last point was read, Mr. Borah, Representative John N. Garner (D.) of Texas, minority floor leader of the House, and a few others raised such strenuous opposition that this point was dropped altogether from the program on which conference approval was sought.

"But," Mr. Bingham asserted, "there was nothing said by anybody to indicate that reparations payments would be affected by the President's plan. The President specifically declared he was opposed to cancellation. He certainly did not exclude the discussion of reparations."

Mr. Bingham also pointed out that Mr. Hoover had in no way attempted to commit the conference to any extension of a moratorium, in fact, he had not used the word moratorium itself. He had merely asked approval of discussions on the subject.

Borah Maintains Position

Progressives and some Democrats, led by Mr. Borah, however, continued to insist that Mr. Hoover had sought to involve them in a commitment on moratorium extension.

Mr. Borah said he was perfectly ready to have the United States discuss a moratorium extension provided it carried with it scaling down of reparations and European disarmament, but on no other conditions would he listen to the project. His position as chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs puts him in a peculiarly strategic position to give force to this expression of opinion.

Declaring that Germany's depressed condition due to reparations payments is the source of all Europe's economic ills, Mr. Borah said he would never consent to the United States giving up its inter-allied war debts for the relief of Europe unless the allies in turn gave up reparations.

LATIN AMERICAS LOOK NORTH FOR ECONOMIC HELP

(Continued from Page 1)

dollars and are not subject to the fluctuation of foreign currency, which might be true in the case of some other countries floating bonds in their own currency.

It is true that there have been defaults in a number of foreign government issues, including those of some Latin-American nations, but out of the total of approximately $10,000,000,000, only about $40,000,000, or less than one-half of 1 per cent, has been defaulted. These figures are used by the Costa Rican delegation as an argument against the greater number of defaults of domestic bonds in the United States, including banks, railroads and industrial investments.

Aid to Come From People

The aid sought from the United States is not to come primarily from the Government, but rather from the bondholders and private economic and financial interests.

The governing board of the Pan-American Union is to be asked to take the initiative in the formation of a committee to discuss the Costa Rican project, but not for the purpose of having the Pan-American Union permanently involved. That organization, however, is considered the best medium to promote the formation of the committee, which after its establishment will work largely as a distinct entity.

The fact that financial leaders have reported during the last few months that many stocks and bonds have been thrown onto the market without regard to their intrinsic value is another argument brought forward for the formation of this committee on investments.

Should the proposed committee be organized, it is planned that it shall work toward the improvement of opinion regarding foreign investments and to help mold an opinion which will permit the releasing of many millions of dollars lying idle in banks. By so doing, it is pointed out, it would tend to restore trade between the United States and Latin America.

Hosiery Workers Accept Wage Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9—With the signing Wednesday of the agreement between the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers and the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers Association, Inc., representing 60 of the largest mills in the United States and Canada, the unofficial agreement reached several weeks ago relative to the return to work of thousands of hosiery workers becomes immediately effective. These workers now will accept wage reductions of from 30 to 45 per cent.

More than 5000 workers in the Philadelphia area have already returned to work since the tentative agreement reached Sept. 21, and it is estimated that 10,000 will be back at the looms here within a month.

Mr. George W. Taylor, of the industrial research department of the University of Pennsylvania, has been chosen to act as impartial arbitrator between the employers and the union officials of the industry.

In subscribing to the terms of the agreement, officials of the hosiery union declared that the Federation was in complete accord with the high wage doctrine of the American Federation of Labor, while agreeing to a temporary reduction in pay.

Mr. Emil Rieve, the president of the federation, and Mr. Smith signed the agreement for the federation, while Mr. Samuel Rubin, of New York, president, and Mr. Joseph Haines Jr., of Philadelphia, secretary, signed it for the manufacturers.

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, congratulated the union, in a telegram.

DOVER, N. J., Oct. 9 (AP)—Silk hosiery workers on strike since Sept. 22 voted today to return to work Monday, thereby agreeing to accept wage reductions of 35 to 40 per cent. The strikers engaged in a three-hour conference, which concluded with an announcement of acceptance of their employers' terms.

The agreement will affect approximately 1000 workers in the vicinity of Dover and half that number in the Gotham Finishing Mills in New York City. Union delegates from Northampton, Mass., and Jamaica, L. I., said their comrades probably would follow the move of the Dover strikers.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Sarah White, Carmel, Maine.
Mrs. Clara A. Davis, Orange, Mass.
George Pedgrift, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Frank W. Salmon, Jersey City, N. J.
Frank W. Salmon, Jersey City, N. J.
Miss Catherine V. Callies, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Susanna Frise, Flint, Mich.
Mrs. Josephine Evans, Pocatello, Idaho.
Clarence L. Evans, Pocatello, Idaho.
Miss Charlotte S. Brownly, Norfolk, Va.
Mrs. H. E. Dorin, Portsmouth, Va.
Mrs. T. E. Reed, Wollaston, Mass.
Mrs. Emily A. Pasley, Quincy, Mass.
G. E. Bennett, Leicester, Eng.
Jean McLeod Gilchrist, Glasgow, Scotland.
H. J. Benson, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Nina B. Kroeck, Youngstown, Ohio.
Bennett A. Kroeck, Youngstown, Ohio.
Miss Lotta N. Kroeck, Youngstown, Ohio.
Mrs. Esther B. Godwin, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. S. B. Roberts, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. H. M. Cunningham, W. Somerville, Mass.
Emily MacVitie, Hull, Eng.
L. Grace Jones, Hollidaysburg, Penna.
Frances E. Curtis, Boston, Mass.
Eleanor G. Litchfield, Malden, Mass.
Josephine MacDonald, Boston, Mass.
Ada Landis, San Francisco, Calif.
Mabelle E. Yundt, Randolph, Mass.
Grace W. Yundt, Hyde Park, Mass.
Miriam Morgan, London, Eng.

Nobel Prize Awarded Poet Posthumously

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 8 (AP)—The 1931 Nobel Prize in Literature was posthumously awarded today to Dr. Eric Axel Karlfeldt, the Swedish lyric poet, who passed on six months ago.

Getting His Bearings

The Koussevitzkys and Dog Back But the Big Fiddle—Where Is It?

Usually It Leans Against the Wall in the House They Have Taken for the Season, but This Year the Space Was Vacant—One Wonders

By JANET MABIE.

Punctually once a year now, I am received by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

I invariably look forward to the incident. It has a story-book air. It is a little like an incident in which people own an ornate clock of porcelain which they wind once a year with great ceremony, and permit then to run for 20 minutes. After that, it is stopped, likewise with ceremony, and put away until another year.

I ask him if he has had a pleasant summer, and he says yes, mentioning that he was able to see a blue mountain having a cap of snow from the window by which he wrote fresh phrases for a new composition; and a meeting in Paris with Ravel; and a little interval of complete and absurdly vacant-minded rest at some place in the Dolomites or perhaps at Bad Gastein in Austria.

He speaks politely of the fact that his programs for the new season will contain appropriate representations of Bach, and of Mozart, and of Beethoven, and that there will be at least two new symphonies; I am left to find out later if they are by Gustav Mahler or by Brückner.

We understand between us that I am not at all a music critic; we understand also that I am invariably amused that, here in Boston, the Koussevitzkys always take someone else's house furnished, reserving Paris as the city in which they have a home which is their own.

Sees Good in the Boy

I always carry away with me from the meeting a remembrance of light, effortless affability, and a collection of pleasant little, generalizing nothings about forthcoming programs. I carry away a picture of a household able to settle without waste motion, or yet emotion, into a background full-fashioned by others who are often strangers.

There will still be visible in the hall and through open doors odds and ends of a vast collection of hand luggage. And Dr. Koussevitzky's polished bass viol. And the family bulldog will be a sleek, busy pattern of black and white about the rooms. And there will be the Russian butler with his seersucker coat and slightly mischievous eyes, and the austere woman to whom Samuel Pepys would allude as Madame Koussevitzky's "tyring woman." I never expect the order or the ingredients of the incident to be changed. They never have been.

This year, though, I was surprised.

People who read the papers have learnt that a nephew of Dr. Koussevitzky, Fabien Sevitzky, is conducting the concert orchestra at the Metropolitan Theater, in Boston. There are those who would have you believe that, since all musicians are traditionally jealous of each other, in this case Serge Koussevitzky would probably not publicly notice the musical activities of his nephew.

When we had finished all the usual formalities, we took up the subject of Fabien Sevitzky. It was my pleasure to report casually to his uncle that Fabien Sevitzky's conducting of the theater orchestra, still in its first weeks, had laid an immediately noticeable hold on audiences, and that the engagement held quite obvious promise of an unusual success.

"But yes," said Serge Koussevitzky, beaming; he has quite a good lot more English at his command this October than he had last, and he employed it now to speak as charmingly as I have ever heard one musician speak of another. "That boy is a brilliant boy. You are to wait. And you will see that what I say is true when I tell you that in three-four years you will hear his name ver' loud in this country. He plays with the Philadelphia Symphony before now.

"We, he and I, we both play the double bass, too. And he has an ensemble in Philadelphia which I must tell you is ver' good. Ver' good indeed! He has the great talent. When he left Russia he was already a soloist. He has what you call the round talent. He does many things, all ver' good. I know some things he is going to do with his music, and if I should say them to you, you would know how he is going to have a ver' big name before a long time.

"You know, I should like to have him with me. But people are funny about such things like that. They would say 'A-ha; he is the nephew of Serge Koussevitzky,' and they would smile and not see that, without his being the nephew of me, he has the great talent. But, moreover, he does not need me. His own talent is better to him than I am. You are to watch him, I tell you, and you will see."

It was quite a pleasant thing to watch this eminent and so well known conductor draw completely away from talk of his own interests for the new season, to speak quite simply, and with such enthusiasm, of the affairs of a nephew; though he, with something I think is a discrimination against trading on a name, has shortened the family name so that the doings of neither uncle nor nephew shall become entangled in the hasty judgments of the day.

"And his wife," Dr. Koussevitzky went on eagerly. "Maria Koussevitzky is a sihger. You know? Ah, but she is a lovely singer. Her voice it is a great voice. And she has more than a great voice. She has the great charm and the distinction and the unusual taste. You know that not all singers have the taste. She has it; yes. They are both young. They will both make the great names for themselves in this country. You will see. You will hear more than overtures from him. And you will see Maria Koussevitzky in ver' many brilliant concerts."

Some Will Be Disappointed

So much, I thought, for people who had lately speculated idly in my hearing on how Fabien Sevitzky really felt, with an uncle uptown, conductor of the Boston Symphony, and how Serge Koussevitzky felt, with a nephew downtown, conducting a concert orchestra in a moving picture theater.

A strange situation, they said, and what about caste among musicians of symphony orchestras and of moving picture theaters. It seemed foolish to link Serge Koussevitzky with premises involving any such superficial discriminations even if I had not considered it an egregious breach of taste.

We left off about the nephew and niece, speaking of scraps of neighborhood gossip. The house was filled with flowers. Already, though there was an unpacked trunkful of music by the piano, there was a Koussevitzky air about the house, which you grow to recognize if you go, as I do, once each year, to see them in their pied-à-terre of the moment.

The Russian butler, beaming, had let me in. Upstairs I had heard Madame Koussevitzky talking in her rich, low-pitched voice to the "tyring woman." And I could hear the bulldog slipping and sliding as usual over the polished floors. I could see a long table groaning under piles of mail. An envelope, from which the cards had been removed, dangled on the handle of a great golden basket filled with roses. Immense gladioli and dahlias, maroon, gold, ivory and the purple of a mosque at midnight were everywhere in baskets and vases.

Where Was the "Bull Fiddle"?

I missed the double-bass, standing in its accustomed sedate splendor by the piano. Perhaps it had been taken upstairs, but its absence left a little rent in my otherwise perfect annual picture.

There seemed nothing more to do. The clock had run its time. Suddenly, calling attention to the less fantastic passage of actual time, the chimes and bells of a half-dozen sisable clocks began a clamor round the house, which set me to wondering with amusement if someone had to go around at 10 o'clock each night to stop all the pendulums; for surely no one could put up with such an hourly clamor through the night, except possibly in a house close enough to the sea where it would be muted by the sound of tides beating on rocks.

And that was all. Until next October I shall not see Serge Koussevitzky to speak to again. Then he will be just settled in a new house, and unpacked trunks will stand under other lamps, and flowers will bloom brilliantly on other tables. But through this year I shall remember that he varied the usual order of slight annual communications to one about his own new season with a quite spontaneous, appreciative tribute to the talent of a lesser known, much younger man, his nephew, and his nephew's lovely and talented wife.

I once heard a cynical writer of so-called sophisticated, critical essays raise the slightly absurd question, "Are musicians people?"

What with one thing and another about Serge Koussevitzky, not to mention Fabien Sevitzky, I should say probably they are.

REICH PROPOSES COAL FOR COFFEE

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (AP)—The newspaper, Tageblatt, today said negotiations were under way for the barter of 500,000 tons of Ruhr coal for a quantity of Brazilian coffee in a manner similar to that in which Brazil recently traded coffee for American wheat.

The Tageblatt suggests the negotiations might be extended to include a trade of coal for Canadian wheat. The coffee negotiations apparently have not reached the stage at which the price has been discussed.

AMERICA IN OPIUM PARLEY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The United States will be represented at an opium control conference at Bangkok, Siam, late this month by Mr. John K. Caldwell, narcotic expert of the State Department.

MacDonald's Broad Platform Strained by Diverging Policies

Conservative and Liberal Manifestos on Tariff Views Make Prime Minister's Task of Keeping Unity More Difficult

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 9—The capacity of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's umbrella to cover the diversity of ideals associated in the National Government is severely strained by conflicting Conservative and Liberal manifestos.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin's statement issued yesterday has succeeded, both in keeping together his own party and in satisfying the right Liberal wing under Sir John Simon, which is prepared to accompany the Conservatives along the tariff road. On the other hand, this manifesto, despite its extremely cautious wording, has made it even more difficult than before for Mr. MacDonald's following of free trade Liberals under Sir Herbert Samuel to keep in step. Mr. David Lloyd George has broken away and now heads a small group of independents in opposition to the National Government.

The main controversial points in Mr. Baldwin's manifesto are where he deals with the adverse trade balance and depression in agriculture. The adverse trade balance, Mr. Baldwin says, has become a paramount question, and devaluation of the pound, although it has altered the previously existing situation, is no valid substitute for tariff as the "quickest and most effective weapon, not only to reduce excessive exports, but to enable us to induce other countries to lower their tariff walls."

Regarding agriculture, the Conservative leader wants, "such a free hand as will allow us to use prohibitions, quotas or duties, as may seem most effective in the circumstances."

These statements have been fastened upon in the free trade Liberal press as proving the truth of the Opposition's allegation that "the protectionist wolf is using the National Government to enable it to fool the free trade lamb."

Sir Herbert has managed to avoid this conclusion. But his election speech at Bradford, Yorkshire, yesterday shows a definite clash between his tenets and those of Mr. Baldwin. Sir Herbert began by making important concessions to Conservative opinion. He admitted the possibility of the existence this year of an adverse trade balance amounting to £2,000,000 weekly, which could not be put aside by theories or hopes.

Grave financial trouble, he said, is bound to ensue if this is continued. It might be necessary to adopt emergency measures to restrict certain classes of imports, he added. On the other hand, he said that while he felt it his duty to strive to maintain the largest measure of national unity, he could not agree to decide in advance on a great national issue on which Britain was profoundly divided. He also said, "We Liberals are against taxing the people's food and will not agree to it."

Sir Herbert speaks for the majority of the Liberal community, which polled 5,000,000 votes out of a total of 22,000,000 cast in the last election. His warning is therefore taken very seriously as showing the danger of a split.

Liberal members of Parliament who have already joined Mr. Lloyd George's group on this issue include the former Prime Minister's son, Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, his daughter Megan, and Maj. Goronwy Owen, one of the National Government whips. Their attitude is expressed in a letter Major Lloyd George has addressed to the Prime Minister. Resigning his post as parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, Major Lloyd George declares the Conservative tariff policy has "shattered the national union at a time when unity was as essential as during the great war."

On the other side of the account can be set the fact that Mr. Walter Runciman, free trade Liberal shipping magnate, has definitely gone over to Sir John Simon's tariff group, and is therefore in accord with the Conservatives. Sir Oswald Mosley, independent, also has indicated he has no intention of helping the Labor Opposition. Speaking at Newcastle yesterday, Sir Oswald said he would support the National Government or any other government returned, if it adopted a constructive policy.

CONVENTIONERS GIVE NEW YORK $80,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—The sum of $80,000,000 was spent in this city in 1930 by delegates to conventions held here, according to a survey made public by the Merchants' Association today. Retail stores received 40 per cent of this sum, hotels took 25 per cent, 15 per cent went to restaurants, a like percentage to places of amusement, and 5 per cent to taxicabs, it is estimated.

Convention delegates on this basis paid $32,000,000 to the city's stores, $25,000,000 in hotels, $12,000,000 in restaurants, a similar amount in places of amusement, and $4,000,000 for cabs.

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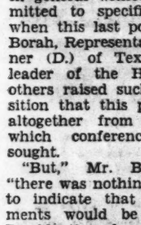
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FRIEND'S BEANS and brown bread are the inevitable pair for Saturday's fare! Long, slow baking in old-fashioned brick ovens gives them the delicious Boston flavor that even home baking cannot equal.
The small California Pea Beans, Red Kidney Beans, or Yellow-Eyes, whichever you prefer ... but buy them in the *popular* size can — the can with the golden lining, that makes the beans taste better than ever.
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$2.00
Dance sets, chemises, slips and panties—each a true value at this price. The quality, workmanship and styling were found only in higher priced undies last year. Slips on bias lines—bias cut panties—fitted chemises and dance sets with diagonally cut panties. In Tea Rose, White and Flesh.
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GANDHI ADMITS INDIA'S FAILURE TO FIND ACCORD

MacDonald Says Britain Will Act to Improve Government

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 9 — Indians have failed among themselves to reach a settlement on India's communal problems.

This was the dramatic declaration Mahatma Gandhi made at a meeting of the minorities committee of the Round Table Conference yesterday when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, adjourned the committee until a date to be decided later when further effort is to be made to resolve the multiplicity of problems at issue in the communal situation. That such a settlement must, however, be reached was the injunction laid upon the committee by the Premier.

For more than a week Mr. Gandhi has been filling the rôle of chairman of a special "conciliation committee" in an effort to obtain harmony between Hindus and Moslems and Sikhs as to their respective positions in future Indian legislatures.

The committee has met in a somewhat unfavorable atmosphere as representatives of minorities other than Moslems and Sikhs felt their claims were not being recognized.

Acted as Peacemaker

The bitterness which this engendered was revealed at the meeting yesterday when Mr. MacDonald virtually had to act as peacemaker between contentious factions, several of whose spokesmen trenchantly criticized Mr Gandhi. He, however, maintained that the failure was due to the very composition of his committee.

The Mahatma held that as all the delegates at the conference were nominated by the British Government they could not claim to be elected representatives of the parties they were presumed to represent. He also stated their work in committee lacked reality since "we do not know what we are going to get" in the matter of the future constitution.

Mr. Gandhi proposed, therefore, that the minorities committee be adjourned sine die and that the fundamentals of the new Constitution be hammered into shape as quickly as possible. He was strongly opposed by the majority of the committee comprising representative minorities.

The Mahatma also recommended that should all efforts to reach a communal settlement fail, when the actual work of the Round Table ended, a clause should be inserted in the proposed Constitution providing for judicial adjustments.

That some loopholes existed for a settlement was also hinted at by Mr. Gandhi, who stated that Sir Geoffrey Corbett, secretary of the British Indian delegation, has produced a scheme for redistribution in the Punjab which Mr. Gandhi thought to be well worth studying. It is in the Punjab that the Hindu-Moslem controversy is most intense.

Mr. Gandhi also cited the fact that Sir Hubert Carr, representing the European Association, has also presented an ingenious proposal for setting up bicameral legislatures in the Punjab, with the lower house so constituted as to satisfy Moslems and the upper almost satisfying the Sikhs.

But none of these proposals quite suited all the minorities. The result was some frank speaking on the part of Mr. MacDonald, who told the committee that the British Government from the beginning of the Round Table has pressed for an agreement among the Indians themselves. He said it would be absolutely impossible for the drafters of the Constitution to put their Constitution into terms until the communal issue was settled. He did not agree that the composition of the committee was responsible for its failure. "The blame is that facts are presenting difficulties which you have not yet managed to overcome," said the Premier. He emphasized the statement that the British Government is not going to stand in the way of a settlement. "The British Government will take action," he said, "if you cannot go on to the end, because we are determined to make such improvements in the government of India as will make the Government of India consistent with our own ideas—as will make that Government something capable of greater and greater expansion toward liberty."

Theaters

"Measure for Measure"

Tremont Theater—The Stratford-Upon-Avon Festival Company presents Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure." Evening of Oct. 8, 1931. The cast:

Vincentio	Randle Ayrton
Angelo	Gyles Isham
Escalus	Eric Manon
Claudio	Bruno Barnabe
Lucio	Stanley Howlett
Provost	Gerald Kay Souper
Peter	C. Rivers Gadsby
Elbow	Roy Byford
Froth	Ernest Hare
Pompey	Kenneth Wicksted
Abhorson	R. Eric Lee
Barnardine	Francis Drake
A singer	Geoffrey Wilkinson
Isabella	Hilda Coxhead
Mariana	Dorothy Francis
Juliet	Cynthia Bridges
Francisca	Barbara Curtis
Mistress Over-Done	Ethel Harper

Again the visitors from Shakespeare's town have earned our gratitude by setting before us one of the less familiar of the poet's comedies; a better made comedy and last night better presented, than the "Winter's Tale" of Wednesday. Here the comedy mood is maintained consistently throughout; the improbabilities become part of the game. Yet there is in the play abundant faithfulness to human nature, keen comment on human affairs and exquisite beauty of diction—a beauty which came to full realization in the clipped speech of these English players. There is also, to be sure, plentiful coarseness in the lines—a coarseness, however, which belonged to the period and which in its forthrightness is far less offensive than the sophisticated leers of the modern stage.

The performance deserves high praise, which must be bestowed, as generally with this company, upon the ensemble rather than upon individuals. Yet perhaps it will not be regarded as unfair if emphasis is laid upon the work of the principal comedians—upon the Elbow of Mr. Byford, the Pompey of Mr. Wicksted and the Froth of Mr. Hare; all difficult rôles, and all superbly filled. The audience, of good size and very appreciative, remained after the final curtain to shower plaudits upon the players. L. A. S.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; slightly cooler tonight; rising temperature Saturday; moderate north to east winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Saturday; heavy frost in interior and light frost near coast tonight; rising temperature Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Saturday; rising temperature Saturday.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Saturday; slightly cooler tonight in the extreme east portions and probably light frost in west portions; rising temperature in interior Saturday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday; slightly cooler tonight; rising temperature in interior Saturday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds over northern portions and fresh northeast over southern portions; partly overcast weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	66	Montreal	38	60
Bismarck	38	62	Nantucket	56	72
Boston	50	81	New Orleans	76	88
Buffalo	46	54	New York	52	82
Calgary	42	..	Norfolk, Va.	64	80
Charleston	72	82	North Platte	48	66
Chicago	50	60	Philadelphia	54	82
Cincinnati	48	65	Phoenix, Ariz.	64	96
Denver	46	58	Pittsburgh	50	66
Eastport, Me.	40	72	Portland, Me.	42	78
Hatteras	76	82	Raleigh	66	80
Helena, Mont.	34	60	St. Louis	52	62
Honolulu, T.H.	..	84	St. Paul	42	58
7 p.m. Oct. 8	78	..	Salt Lake City	56	70
Huron, S. D.	44	58	San Francisco	56	66
Jacksonville	74	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	66
Kansas City	52	64	Seattle	46	64
Key West	80	86	Tampa	76	88
Los Angeles	62	88	Washington	54	68
Memphis	64	84	Wichita, Kan.	56	70
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	36	60

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 9.
B—Maximum Oct. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 9:20 p. m., Saturday 9:48 a. m.
Height of tides 10.6 feet, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:44 p. m.

BRITISH 'DOLE' CALLED FINEST SOCIAL SERVICE

A. F. of L. Hears Overseas Delegates Praise System of Helping Workless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, Oct. 9—Unemployment insurance, as exemplified in Great Britain's so-called dole, was defended before the American Federation of Labor yesterday by two representatives of British trade unionism, F. Wolstencroft of the Wood Workers' Union and J. Beard of the Transport Workers' Union.

Mr. Wolstencroft said that most of the criticism of the dole came from those who knew nothing of its operation. "These critics," he said, "do not speak of the features of the legislation covering health and sick insurance, because the fund is absolutely solvent and has millions in reserve."

He stoutly denied that "the British worker would rather live on the dole and play than go out and look for work."

Mr. Beard called the "dole" "one of the finest social services in the world." No man need succumb to hunger, he said. "He will be taken care of. That seems to be our crime—all blamed on labor and trade unions." Employers, he said, think that all they have to do is to get enough out of the workers to pay their dividends. "The employer should stand the losses and most of the suffering, caring for his workmen as a father cares for his family."

Speaking of the situation in Britain, Mr. Beard said: "This may be the moment in Ramsay MacDonald's career when he stands as Lincoln did when he entered the Civil War. I feel that we are going to come through. The unemployment figures are better now."

"Praise of the British labor movement which speaks the voice of democracy through England" came from William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in an address of appreciation to the fraternal delegates from across the sea. "We know that what you do in England is for the best," he declared. "But the road to social justice in the United States is a very different one from yours.

"In Great Britain there is a supreme Parliament and a unified union. We have 48 sovereignties, and to each one we must go to make social justice acts in our country universal. Over it all is the shadow of the supreme court, which can nullify any law passed by our Federal Government. What a task lies ahead of us! Out of the 50,000,000 of American workers, we have only been able to organize 5,000,000."

PLAY TRAINING CALLED AGENCY OF CITIZENSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

rector of recreation for the Canadian National Railways.

"Industry is now concerning itself with making lives as well as making a living," Mr. Kilby said, continuing: "In the last 30 years, tremendous developments have been made not only to mechanize, but to humanize industry. Industrial Canada has made no small contribution to the social life of the country, and in some instances, through the co-operation extended by industry, the entire community's welfare and progress have been materially advanced."

The speaker advocated a national controlling and advisory body to bring into closer relationship the many play movements of Canada, particularly those which deal with legislation, regulation and administration of play.

Speaking on town planning and recreation in Canada, Mr. A. G. Dalzell, president of the Town Planning Institute of Canada, said that by means of public education the people may come to see that public welfare depends upon the proper use of land, and that one such use is adequate space for healthy recreation. There is evidence that this is already partly realized.

Scientific city planning will facilitate recreation because it will prevent the waste of land in unnecessary streets and street development, and the inefficiency which results from making streets of a standard width regardless of their purpose, Mr. Dalzell said.

The development of winter programs should receive much more attention from recreation executives than has been given, stated Mr. Ernst Hermann, superintendent of playgrounds, Newton, Mass.

A broad winter program is more needed than the present intensive program during the summer months and there is in addition a distinct social problem to be met by the development of fall and winter activities, since the day is short and the dark hours are long. Juvenile problems and other social dangers always increase with the long evening hours, Mr. Hermann stated.

Boston Art Notes

Schervée Studios

Mr. Armour has arranged at the Schervée Studios a very interesting display of prints which pertain to the subject of figures. This exhibition is one of a series devoted to specialized subjects found in the art of etching, engraving and lithography. Others concerned architecture and landscape.

Almost every draftsman puts a good deal of time into depicting the human figure, whether as direct portraiture or for large compositional scheme. Accordingly there was a limitless quantity of material available for such a show as this. Personal taste and convenience really define its content.

There are works by masters like Rembrandt and Aldegraver, and contributions by contemporaries like Austin and Stanley Anderson. The latitude is extensive.

Austin, the Englishman, holds his place very well amidst the masters. Indeed, he reveres and owes a good deal to them. He treats the figure as a design emerging from contours and costume folds and lights and shadows. Rembrandt discovers a full realization in a few well turned decisively felt lines which mold the form with conviction. Rembrandt worked very abstractly for the extreme realism of effect he attained. His drawing is more akin to Oriental calligraphy to the expressionistic drawing of the Far East.

Zorn and McBey, Lee-Hankey, Whistler and William Strang are other artists who add in their individual and respectively significant ways to the distinction of this exposition. There is good opportunity for comparison of results not only of craftsmen of varying depth, but of the differing modes of printmaking. D. A.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Cambridge League of Women Voters: Public meeting, addresses by candidates for city elections, Brattle Hall, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Council meeting, 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

Mechanics Building: Food Fair and Home Appliance Exposition, until 10, through Oct. 17.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Pirates of Penzance," 8:15.
Tremont—Stratford Festival Company in "As You Like It," 8:15. Tomorrow, "King Henry IV," 2:30.
Fine Arts—"Der Hampelmann" (The Puppet), German film.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Portrait sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Vacuum Oil Company, Parlor B.

Mechanics Building: Food Fair and Home Appliance Exposition, 1 to 10 p. m., through Oct. 17.

Appalachian Mountain Club: North Station, 1:41 for Wayland tramping trip, Packs, Lyndeboro and Crotched Mountains, through Oct. 12; rock-climbing trip, Cathedral and White Horse Ledges and Cannon Mountain, through Oct. 12; camping and climbing trips, Dundee and Bartlett, N. H., through Oct. 12.

Field and Forest Club: North Station, 2:10 p. m. for Reading to Wakefield walk.

Brookline Bird Club: Week-end trip in connection with holiday walk.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; Exhibition of new accessions of the Print Department, Oct. 1; Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University—English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including such artists as Edward Dayes, Paul Munn, John Cozens, Gerten, Twiner, Gotman, Varley, Payne, De Wint, Prout, Cox and John Ruskin. American water colors of the twentieth century, showing the work of such artists as John Marin, Maurice Prandergast, Charles Hopkinson, John Hopper, Preston Dickinson and others. Prints and engravings by such fifteenth and sixteenth century European masters as Mantegna, Antonio Pollaiuolo, Martin Schongauer, Israhel van Meckenem, Lucas van Leyden, Marcantonio Raimondi, Altdorfer and the Caracci. The exhibit presents a survey of the general development and quality of these periods. Through October.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—General members' exhibition. Through Oct. 10.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Wood carvings, modeling and drawings by the Turris Studio of Cambridge. Through Oct. 10.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings by Pauline H. Shirer; through Oct. 10. Paintings by Joseph Tepper, through Oct. 19.

Scherveé Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points.

Marjorie Knapp Bookshop, 110 Mt. Vernon Street—Exhibit of water colors by Robert Jackson. Through Nov. 10.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE OMITS FALL PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 9—Omission of the fall house party season at Williams College this year, to reduce expenses for parents financing college educations for their sons, has been agreed upon by the Commons Club and 15 fraternities.

This change in the usual routine of Williams College students, which was recently advanced by President Harry A. Garfield, will save parents about $12,000. It has not been decided whether similar action will be taken with reference to the spring house parties. This question has been referred to a later meeting.

GEORGE A. HARDER NAMED RADIO ADVISER

Mr. George A. Harder of Boston, has been named by Gov. Joseph B. Ely as first incumbent in the newly formed office of radio adviser to the Massachusetts Government. Mr. Harder will confer with the Governor on all matters pertaining to radiocasts by the chief executive.

Governor Ely, who is a radio enthusiast, points out that 52 per cent of Massachusetts families have radio sets. Ever since his election he has followed the policy of carrying all questions of importance to the public.

Boston Food Fair Serves as Follow-Up For New England Country Exhibitions

Boston food fairs are known to have the aspect of a country fair, but the present exposition, the nineteenth annual event sponsored by the Boston Retail Grocers' Association, is considered to have a greater "midway" than any previous affair of its kind. In a way these fairs are excellent follow-ups for the many New England country fairs, since people see their pumpkins developed into pies and their shiny heaps of apples cooked into jars of ruby jelly.

Even the dairy department goes a step further than the country fair, for persons see the cow as well as the butter, not to mention the excellent work in sculpture that turns 800 pounds of frozen butter into a cow, dairymaid and milk pail.

Apparently neither the intricately equipped light housekeeping apartment nor an almost endless assortment of mechanical kitchen devices can dim the public's enthusiasm in Boston food fairs, for more than 15,000 persons visited Mechanics Building on the opening day. Before the fair closes Oct. 17, the total attendance may set an astonishing record.

The harness horse races are generally regarded as the chief drawing card of country fairs nowadays, but the secret of the Boston food fair's popularity can easily be detected by any visitor on the midway. The reason lies in the fact that the little piles of tidbits on the counters in scores of booths are free samples. Visitors are welcome to nibble wherever they choose.

Perhaps that is the outstanding reason for the food fair's popularity; that and the fact that the booths cover an area amounting to three acres.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Instrumental group.
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 "Can'n Bailey's Crew."
6:30 Old Painter; news; announcements.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Melody Four.
7:15 Mixers Quartet.
7:30 Whiting's "Buddy and Blake."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Cliquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies.
9:30 Earle Nelson, John Herrick, soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Mr. Bones and Company; minstrel show.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air: Mrs. Knute Rockne, speaker; Frank Fay; Libby Holman; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. R. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lou Conrad's Hotel Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Tom McHugh's Orchestra.
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:45 Organ recital.
5:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:03 Ronnie and Van, popular vocal.
6:15 Talk, DeWitt C. DeWolfe.
6:30 WBZ Rocket Club.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Musical Hits.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not"; Robert Ripley.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra; Harry Richman, guest soloist.
8:30 Ivanhoe Orchestra.
8:45 Boarding House skit.
9:00 NBC, Interwoven Orchestra; Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
9:30 NBC, Armour program: glee club; Coach "Dick" Hanley; concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists; male trio.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Waves of Melody: Tom Brown, soloist; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; sports review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Musical Groceryman.
5:05 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:15 Musical Cameo: Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
5:30 Boston Market Program.
5:45 Educator Orchestra; time.
6:00 Varieties: Fred Hoey, Joe McKenney, speakers; tenor soloist; trio; orchestra.
6:15 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:30 Political talks.
6:45 Stage Star Salute to Howard Marsh of "Pinafore."
7:00 Temperature; news; weather.
7:15 Pitt Presents Gus Van.
7:30 Colt time; Emily MacKenzie, soprano; organ and piano duets.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time"; dramatized news sketches; symphony orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Radio Reproductions; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Liberty Hour: sketches; music.
9:45 CBS, Friendly Five Footnotes: popular orchestra; tap specialty; aviation news flashes, "Casey" Jones.
10:00 CBS, Pillsbury Pageant; Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theo Karle, tenor; Sam Lanin's Orchestra.
10:30 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Schroeder Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Nocturne: Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
1:00 CBS, Anthony Trini's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Jewish Art program.
5:30 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:45 CBS, Football Forecasts.
6:00 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.
6:15 News flashes.
6:30 Miss Lee LeMay, "Baritonette."
6:45 Organ and soloist.
11:15 CBS, Earle Madriguera's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Hawaiian Melodists.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:15 Studio program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Studio program.
7:15 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. R. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:05 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Keys to Happiness: piano lessons, direction Sigmund Spaeth.
12:00 noon—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
12:25 p. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, Larry Funk's Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Melody Three: string trio.
2:30 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Sam Bittell's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; dance music.
4:50 p. m.—Concert orchestra.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
10:35 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—John Marion, pianist.
11:30 a. m.—Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:40 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Midday Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Bradford organ.
2:15 p. m.—NBC, Princeton-Brown, at Princeton, N. J., "Bill" Munday, announcer.
4:46 p. m.—NBC, Pacific Feature Hour.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, St. George Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:45 p. m.—Dartmouth-Holy Cross, from Hanover, N. H.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Saturday Syncopators.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Northwestern - Notre Dame, from Chicago.

Y. M. C. A. College Enters Students From Many Nations and Institutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 9—Students entering the International Young Men's Christian College this fall come from widely separated countries and most of them are notable for the amount of advanced work they have done before coming here.

Mr. Zealin Wang, a graduate of Nanking University and serving as Y. M. C. A. secretary in Yunnanfu and Changsha, tells of the gains now being made by the "Y" in China. He has just come from Changsha and says that city, though a seat of radicalism, is supporting the association's work enthusiastically. After a difficult period for the association cause in China, the curve is upward, he says, and more than 100 new secretaries have been recruited in the last 18 months.

Mr. Joseph Zietler, a graduate of the University of Budapest and teacher in a high school there, has come to America to study organized work for boys. Another Hungarian, Dr. E. Toth of Debrecen, is a graduate of the University of Budapest in economics and the University of Debrecen in law. He comes to extend his knowledge of educational work, and will pursue the secretarial course.

Mr. R. Weitzdorfer, a former student at the Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin, comes to the college as a German exchange student, and will also teach German courses in the college. Mr. Leif Sansdalen, for two years at the University of Norway, is enrolled for the boys work course, as is Mr W. T. Kanai, a Japanese who comes from the University of Grenoble in France, where he has done "Y" work among hotel employees.

Mr. R. H. C. Ching, an Hawaiian of Chinese descent, and formerly in "Y" work in Honolulu, engaged in study at the University of Hawaii and went from there to the University of Chicago. Mr. Enrique A. Mattia, who has been physical director for boys in Buenos Aires and is a graduate of the Instituto Technico in Montevideo, has enrolled for the course in physical education. Mr. Challen Kerr, of Adelaide, Australia, also is interested in this department and has enrolled for a four years' course.

Attendance at the college totals 510, and 23 countries besides the United States and Canada, are represented.

'VISITOR' ADVOCATED TO REPLACE 'ALIEN'

Substitution of the word "visitor" for "alien" or "foreigner" was urged by Canon T. Guy Rogers of Birmingham, Eng., last night in addressing the annual union service of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches in Trinity Church.

Believing that the frequent use of the word "alien" arouses and nourishes ill feeling, Canon Rogers, formerly chaplain to King Edward V, says that it also interferes with the cultivation of friendly feeling and the settlement of problems arising between nations and races.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Yale Drama Class Lists 33 States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 9—Continued and widespread interest in the theater is indicated in the enrollment of the department of drama of Yale University, which comprises students from 33 states. Three foreign countries—Canada, Sweden and China, also are represented. This representation occurs in an enrollment limited to 125 students—men and women.

New York ranks first among the states, sending 23 students; Connecticut second, with 18. Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania each have eight, while California ranks sixth with seven students. Other western and southern states are well represented.

This marks the seventh year since the department of drama was established at Yale as a professional school for all phases of the theater.

Students participate in the production of some 50 plays each year, and combine a practical apprenticeship with class room theory. A number of these plays are the original work of playwriting students under Prof. George Pierce Baker, chairman of the department.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Both Japan and China Shun War Despite Manchurian Troubles

Problem Held One Involving Private Patriotic Activities as Well as Political Issues—'Young Marshal' Independent in Negotiations

An explanation of the complex factors involved in the present struggle in Manchuria is presented by a special correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *who has recently returned to the United States after prolonged residence in the Far East.*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Manchuria, the battleground of the Far East, flares once more in the news of the world as Japanese and Chinese soldiers clash at Mukden and other points along the Japanese-governed zone of the South Manchurian Railway.

Actual war between Japan and China need not be expected to follow. The attitude of the Tokyo Government is apparent; war is not desired. The attitude of the Manchurian Government is even more apparent, and it is the same attitude. The Nationalist Government of China at Nanking is likewise against war, but Nanking is farther removed from the point of conflict and can indulge in greater verbal pyrotechnics if it desire, for Nanking is fully aware that Tokyo and the Governor-General of Manchuria, the "Young Marshal," will settle the trouble between themselves and will settle it amicably, although the "Young Marshal" may continue, as he has during the past few years, to permit Nanking to take credit for the settlement.

Those who are forever seeking an analogy are fond of calling Manchuria the Balkans of the Far East, but this is as weak as most analogies and as inadequate. That vast stretch of rich and as yet scarcely developed territory known as Manchuria can be compared to the Balkans only in that the conflicting interests of three nations there contain recurrent seeds of war. The rights, interests and ambitions of Japan, China and Russia have never been reconciled.

Each has material, military and political interests in Manchuria which conflict. None is willing to yield more than a few inches, and each is anxious to increase its economic, its political, its military position—or all three. So long as this situation exists the potentiality of warfare must be recognized.

Claims Contradictory

The exact cause of the present fighting between Japanese and Chinese troops at Mukden and other points is veiled in contradictory claims. The Japanese assert that Chinese were attempting to destroy a South Manchuria Railway bridge near Mukden; the Chinese assert that Japanese troops suddenly took the offensive without provocation. An international commission will probably investigate this question, will probably reach a conclusion, and may possibly make public its findings. Then China will apologize to Japan, or Japan will apologize to China, and indemnities will be paid by one side or the other, and the status quo will be resumed, although it may not allay possibilities of future conflict.

For nearly two months Sino-Japanese tension has been becoming more acute, and it is probably just as well that a minor explosion has occurred, an explosion of sufficient gravity to frighten both Japan and China into a more conciliatory attitude as regards their Manchurian policies by revealing to them through the flash of guns the direction in which they are heading.

Friction between these two nations is of long standing, but what may be considered the present episode begins with the execution on June 27 of Capt. Shintaro Nakamura, a Japanese staff Officer on a mapping party in Inner Mongolia, or Western Manchuria, and his companions: a retired Japanese cavalry officer, a Russian citizen and a Mongol. Their possessions were confiscated—or stolen.

The Japanese authorities, upon learning of the deed from one of the Chinese soldiers participating, who felt that he had not received his just share of the loot, at once began an investigation. A censorship was placed on the whole affair by the Tokyo authorities, and it was not until Aug. 17 that this was lifted and the knowledge reached the public.

Indemnity Demanded

With the lifting of the censorship, an official statement was issued in Tokyo giving the above facts and stating that the party had an official Chinese passport which was valid, and that Captain Nakamuru had with him $100,000 in Chinese currency. The army authorities were extremely indignant, and considered the deed an insult to the Japanese colors. Apology and indemnity were demanded.

Notes passed between Tokyo and Mukden and between Tokyo and Nanking. Public interest in Japan waxed greatly and public indignation expressed itself more and more vociferously. The incident is of a nature to make a dramatic appeal to the hyper-patriotism of the richest Japanese, and those interested in fomenting the indignation made the most of it. There exist in Tokyo a number of bands of "soshi," who are essentially political hirelings and whose services are always ready in a case of this sort. They are racketeers in patriotism, and here was a situation after their own desires. Naturally, they have been making the most of it.

Rikiichiro Ezure, known as the "Pirate Patriot," has been assuming their leadership. Ezure is one of those self-appointed patriots who thrive on chauvinism and jingoism. A number of years ago he gathered together a band, seized a vessel in Tokyo Bay, and sailed away to the shores of Kamchatka and the Siberian littoral to wage a private war on Soviet Russia. He gave as the reason for his actions a burning desire to avenge the death of 700 Japanese colonists who were massacred by Russians at Nickolaievsk in 1920.

The Nickolaievsk incident long proved one of the great stumbling-blocks to the resumption of Russo-Japanese relations, the Soviet Government disclaiming all responsibility on the grounds that the massacre was committed by a band of White Russian partisans and not by Soviet troops or sympathizers. The question was finally settled, however, and a monument to the Nickolaievsk martyrs now stands in Tokyo.

After killing numerous Russians and plundering their ships, Ezure and his companions returned to Japan, where they stood trial and Ezure was sentenced to prison. In the eyes of millions of Japanese, however, he loomed as a hero. When he was released last year because of good conduct in prison, several bands of soshi were waiting at the gates to conduct him home in triumph.

Ezure and his companions have been making the most of the killing of Captain Nakamura and have been vigorously denouncing the Government for its "weak" policy in Manchuria. Preceding, accompanying and following the Nakamura incident are the continuing clashes between Japanese and Chinese in Manchuria and in China proper. The anti-Japanese boycott is vigorous in Tientsin, Shanghai and other commercial centers. Mistreatment of Chosen settlers in Manchuria, who are Japanese subjects, is frequent. Only this summer riot and bloodshed in Chosen itself grew out of this situation. Strive as they may, political and big business leaders in Japan and China are unable to achieve that friendly relation between the two peoples which they so frequently proclaim to exist.

It is also charged, and apparently on good grounds, that military circles in Japan have been seeking to capitalize the killing of Captain Nakamuru. The Japanese Army has been reduced by the Government during recent years, and military leaders fear the forthcoming arms limitation conference at Geneva will bring about still further reduction. Naval power has been trimmed to accord to the Washington and London naval agreements. The militarists feel the need of combating this trend from their standpoint.

"Fear" of Aggression

The best propaganda to this end which can be used in Japan is to raise the fear of Soviet aggression and of the loss of the Japanese position in Manchuria, so that it is only natural that military circles have made the most of this summer's developments. Thay they have done so is not to be condoned, but it can be understood. In fact, in the United States there is usually a flood of propaganda loosed just prior to the vote in Congress on the naval appropriations bill, and this propaganda is frequently to the effect that Japan is preparing to fight America.

The always delicate situation in Manchuria has thus been emphasized during the summer, and it required little enough to cause the outbreak of Sept. 18-19, whatever that "little" may have been, whether the initiative was taken by the Japanese or the Chinese.

That it was planned or desired by the Tokyo Government does not fall within the realm of reason. That it may have been planned and executed by the military authorities in Manchuria is quite within that realm, and it is possible that high military authorities in Tokyo itself urged, or at least approved, an overt act.

Japan's government of its interests in Manchuria is a curious one. It is fourfold and so is not always unified. The South Manchurian Railway from Changchun to old Port Arthur was acquired by Japan from Russia as a result of the defeat of that nation at arms in 1905. With this goes a narrow strip of land on either side of the right of way, and the old Russian leased territory at the tip of the Liaotung peninsula, containing Port Arthur and the modern city-port of Dairen. Later, a branch of the railway was built from Mukden to the Korean border.

Under Japanese Official

All of this leased territory is under a Japanese Governor-General, who is under the Ministry of Overseas Affairs at Tokyo. Treaty provisions allow for a guard of Japanese troops, known as the Manchurian Garrison, in the railway zone. Fifteen thousand soldiers are allowed, but the force is customarily about 9000. These are under an army officer who is under the Ministry of War at Tokyo.

All of Manchuria, with the exception just noted, is under Chinese sovereignty, and Japanese nationals and interests there are answerable to the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, who is under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Tokyo. In fact, so important is this post that the Consul-General holds the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary within the Japanese diplomatic service.

The fourth "brass collar" in Manchuria is the president of the South Manchurian Railway. Although Japan has a Minister of Railways in control of the rail lines in Japan proper, the presidency of the South Manchuria Railway is the richest political "plum" at the hands of the party in power at Tokyo, and the incumbent is really answerable to the president of his political party, rather than to any official of the Government.

When the Governor-General of the leased territory, the commander of the Manchurian garrison, the Consul-General at Mukden and the president of the South Manchuria Railway agree and work in unison, then is Japanese policy in Manchuria in a happy state.

But the General Staff and the Foreign Office in Tokyo have not always seen eye to eye, nor have they always acted in accord. In earlier years the General Staff dominated, but more recently the Foreign Office has been on top most of the time. This conflict in command was particularly noticeable at the time of the allied occupation of Siberia, when the General Staff delayed the withdrawal of Japanese troops despite all the Foreign Office could do.

The assassination of Marshal Chang-Tso-lin in June, 1928, was attributed in many quarters to the Japanese. This was officially denied. It is certain that the Government at Tokyo had no hand in it, but it is far from certain that the same clearance papers can be given to high Japanese military officials stationed in Manchuria. The present situation may well be a parallel.

No accusation is being leveled against the General Staff in the present case or in that of Chang Tso-lin, but some observers hold that high officers in the Japanese Manchurian garrison may not be without fault.

An understanding of the position of the civil Government at Tokyo in regard to Manchuria and China does not permit the belief that the Government had the slightest hand in either affair. There was a time, beyond a doubt, when Japan hoped and planned to unite Manchuria to the Japanese Empire, by force if necessary; and that would be necessary. The past decade has brought an end to this policy.

The aim of the Japanese Government now, and for some time past, has been to gain all the economic benefits possible in Manchuria without actually acquiring sovereignty. As long as the Chinese authorities can maintain peace and order in that region and do not interfere with Japanese interests, Tokyo prefers to reap these economic benefits without the burdensome responsibilities which political sovereignty would entail. This has been demonstrated again and again in Japanese activity. There have been numerous instances during the last decade when Japan could easily have brought about a situation in Manchuria whereby it could have invaded it and been declared guiltless by the League of Nations through only a minimum of strategy and plotting.

Such a situation could easily have been caused at the time of the rebellion of Kuo Sung-lin, or again when Marshal Chang was assassinated. If the General Staff desired such a development, and it is by no means certain that it did, the Foreign Office was able to overrule it and Manchuria remains under Chinese sovereignty. There Japan desires it to remain unless Japan is compelled to occupy Manchuria as the only method of maintaining peace, order and "business as usual."

Positive Policy Scored

The present Japanese Government, composed of the Minseito Party, has been loud in its denunciation in the past of the so-called "positive policy" pursued in China and Manchuria by the Seiyukai when that party was in power. There is no reason to believe that the Minseito is insincere. In fact, there is every reason to believe the opposite. The Minseito is the more liberal party of the two, and is considered to favor "big business," which wants peace and profits.

Baron Shidehara, the present Foreign Minister, formulated a policy of nonaggression toward China, which is known as the Shidehara policy. He may be expected to do all in his power to support that policy. The last armed Japanese expedition sent into China was that sent to Tsinan in the spring of 1928. Baron Shidehara was then out of office. In private conversations in the gardens of his home in Tokyo—held in private then because he was out of office—Baron Shidehara was emphatic in his denunciation of the use of armed force at Tsinan, looking on it as provocative of trouble. There is no reason to believe that he has changed his mind; there is every reason to believe that he has not.

Even if there is a section of the military in Japan which would welcome war with China there is little likelihood that it can prevail. The General Staff no longer wields the power which once it possessed. There is no outstanding military leader today who is really militaristic. General Ugaki is the most influential such man, and he is credited with being a statesman before he is a soldier; with desiring high civil office rather than military.

His recent appointment as Governor-General of Chosen confirms this, and there is no doubt but that he hopes some day to step into the Premiership. If Japan is the agent provocateur in the present trouble, it is not the Japanese Government but probably a small clique within military circles which hoped, by forcing an armed clash, to bring about a general Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

Tokyo Opposes War

If this be the aim, it is doomed to failure at the present moment. It is doomed because the powers that be in Tokyo oppose it. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor-General of Manchuria, is equally opposed. Marshal Chang is known as the "Young Marshal" because he is the son of the assassinated Chang Tso-lin. Immediately upon receiving information of developments at Mukden he telegraphed his troops to disarm and not to return the Japanese fire. He is most conciliatory in his attitude toward Japan, and is seeking in every way possible to prevent formal war.

The "Young Marshal," who is now in his mid-thirties, is fully aware that war with Japan could result in nothing less than a Japanese victory and might cost him a large part of his territories. Certainly he would stand to lose heavily. He is better informed on world conditions than nearly any other Chinese leader. A number of years ago he attended the grand maneuvers of the Japanese Army, where his eyes must have been opened to the military strength of Japan as contrasted with his own power. He will take every step to avert war.

Moreover, Chang Hsueh-liang is wise enough to realize that it is primarily the Japanese interests in Manchuria which have kept that section of China almost totally free from the civil warfare that has ravaged the rest of the republic. The Japanese have asserted again and again that they would take no part in Chinese civil warfare, but that the South Manchurian Railway and the railway zone must be kept free from armed Chinese troops. This has made it impossible to undertake civil war in Manchuria.

The comparative stability which Japan's position in Manchuria has given to Manchuria is primarily responsible for the comparative peace and progress of that region. The "Young Marshal" has no desire to disturb this situation, to make possible his own overthrow by arms, to curtail the revenues he enjoys from provinces not ravaged by civil wars, but actually benfited by warfare elsewhere in China through the vast hordes of emigrants flowing thence into Manchuria.

Young Marshal in Power

The "Young Marshal" acknowledges the Government at Nanking and holds his appointment from it, but to all real purposes he is independent, and all of China north of the Yellow River, as well as Manchuria, is his to do with as he pleases. Young Chang and Tokyo will settle the present difficulty between them, but on the surface it will appear that it is Nanking and Tokyo which are acting. Thus will Nanking's face be saved, while a practical situation will be dealt with in a practical way.

Nanking may do quite a bit of dramatic protesting to Japan, but Nanking is at one with the "Young Marshal" and with the Japanese Government in desiring to avoid war.

It must be remembered that the smoothing out of the present situation will not, however, remove the potential danger of war which is forever inherent in Manchuria. To Japan, a heavy economic stake in Manchuria is essential to existence as a great nation. This stake is predicated on the South Manchurian Railway, and Japan will fight to preserve it. Manchuria is considered by Japan as its first line of defense from both the military and economic standpoints, and every effort will be made to preserve that line.

That line is threatened to an extent by Chinese railway building activity in Manchuria. Chinese railways are being built which the Japanese assert parallel the South Manchurian Railway, and so defy Japan's treaty rights. Count Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs under several Governments and acting Premier during the Washington Conference, has recently been named president of the South Manchurian Railway. He is not a politician but a diplomat, and was undoubtedly chosen for this post in the hope that he could solve the railway problem.

The Chinese Government denies the validity of Japanese ownership of the South Manchurian Railway and rights to the Leased Territory, but that denial on paper is of little consequence in contrast to the Japanese occupation in fact. Japan is fighting and has been fighting for years for its position in Manchuria, but its fight is waged with economic weapons, with railways and industries and capital. The Chinese have political control, but they have begun to fight back with economic weapons also. The railways built, now in construction and planned, are such weapons, but so also are the 1,000,000 or more Chinese settlers who are streaming into Manchuria every year, away from the wars, bandits, famines, floods and droughts of the eighteen provinces of Old China.

In the north looms Soviet Russia. The railway across northern Manchuria, with a branch down to Changchun to connect with the South Manchurian Railway, is jointly owned by Soviet Russia and China. It shortens by two days the journey from Moscow to Vladivostok and, properly administered, is an important source of revenue to both China and Russia. Japan's economic interests, as well as China's, have been increasing in northern Manchuria at the expense of the Soviet's.

Manchuria offers still further advantages and tempting prizes to Moscow. Its economic resources, as great as those of the middle West in the United States, have scarcely been tapped. Manchuria today is very much what the middle West of the United States was 80 years ago. At the end of the South Manchurian Railway lies the ice-free port of Japanese-governed Dairen, and an ice-free port has been a goal of Russia since the days of Peter the Great. In addition, as long as the present Government is in control at Moscow, the communization of Manchuria, and through Manchuria of Japan, Chosen and China, must dazzle the eyes of the Soviet.

Settlement of the present conflict in Manchuria does not mean settlement of its underlying causes. The interests of three nations center there and conflict. War, sooner or later, is inevitable, unless the world learns how better to handle its affairs.

Three Nations, Japan, China and Russia, Dispute Rights Here

SCENES IN MANCHURIA

Upper Left—Street Scene in Mukden, Capital (Associated Press). Upper Right—South Manchurian Railway Station at Changchun. Lower Left—New View of Town of Pogranichiyana (Underwood). Center Right—Soy Beans in Bags, at Shipping Yard in the Outskirts of Dairen (Ewing Galloway). Lower Right—Harbor at Dairen, the Japanese City of Manchuria.

JAPAN INDITES RESTATEMENT OF ITS POSITION

(Continued from Page 1)

be unnecessary for the Government either to approve or to disapprove.

Official circles are now inclined to admit that the Government probably will accede to the army's contention that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, must never be allowed to return to Manchuria. It is recalled that during the Nationalist advance on Peking in 1927, Japan announced that it would not tolerate any disturbances of the peace in Manchuria. In accordance with that viewpoint, it is argued that peace can never be assured so long as Marshal Chang or someone like him rules. Hence the new Manchurian régime must be entirely acceptable to Japan. It is officially admitted that last night's protest to China was intended more for foreign than for Chinese consumption, since the Chinese cannot meet the Japanese demands.

Tokyo really wants to prepare world opinion for further military activities, if necessary, and it is admitted these are almost inevitable. It is indicated that the Government will not make more than a half-hearted attempt at Geneva to justify the Chinchow bombings, contenting itself with a redeclaration of military necessity. It is generally considered that the important thing is Washington's attitude, not Geneva's.

Boston Chinese Boycott Japanese-Made Goods

That "China will prove to the world in its acid test that it will abide by the principles of the signatories of the Kellogg Peace Pact," was the statement credited today to Mr. S. Y. Chiang, president of the Boston section of the Chinese Nationalist Party.

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Trade Bureau of Boston, made this announcement in commenting on the boycott of Japanese goods by Boston Chinese, which started today as a protest against the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. The boycott is part of a move all over the United States.

In commenting upon the policy of boycotting Japanese merchants, Dr. Hsieh said that it is China's intention "to get ahead of Japan and not to get even." A meeting to discuss the Sino-Japanese question will be held at 17 Hudson Street, the headquarters of the Nationalist League, next Sunday to which the public is invited.

CITY WORKERS AID RELIEF

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—New York City's 130,000 employees will donate a minimum of 1 per cent of their salaries for unemployment relief during the winter, Mayor Walker said yesterday following a conference with heads of city departments.

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

Preparing Steam Heating System for Winter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH winter advancing, many householders look to their heating systems with a sensation of dismay that the cold-weather struggle for warmth must begin again. Very often, however, labor and annoyance are expended which might be greatly reduced by a careful check-up at the beginning of the season, to make sure that every part of the system is in perfect operating condition.

First, the chimney. Here, according to heating experts, lodges 90 per cent of all heating ills. If chimney tiles are slanted, these offsets, as they are called, may collect soot and mortar, greatly hampering efficiency. Dirt will likewise cling to any rough inner chimney surface. If the chimney is open to suspicion, have it swabbed out from above with cloths wrapped about a suspended weight.

Mortar between chimney bricks and the end of the smokepipe sometimes erodes, causing a cold-air leak into the chimney from the basement. Or the lower flue-ends may be partly clogged by fragments of brick and mortar, which interfere with the draft.

The smokepipe will defeat its own function if it slants downward toward the chimney instead of slightly upward. See that this pipe is as short and straight as it can possibly be made; and that it does not protrude into the chimney. All leaks where the pipe connects with chimney and boiler should be sealed with boiler putty or asbestos cement.

The Boiler

Now go over the boiler itself. If it is very dirty, it will pay to have a grand cleaning with one of those giant vacuum cleaners that come on trucks. But when it is once clean one should scrape the inner surfaces regularly with a wire brush or use a boiler cleaning compound; and keep the flues free of soot. Remember that an inch of dirt can interfere with the transmission of warmth.

When the boiler has been cleaned, call in a heating engineer to make sure it is the right size for the chimney. Have him see that the clean-out doors do not leak air and that there are no unsealed air spaces at the base of the boiler leading into the ash pit. He will examine the various boiler mechanisms, chains and pulleys to be certain they are working properly. Sometimes a turn damper, loosened in the shaft, says "open" when it should say "closed." The automatic damper regulator must work perfectly, and the gauge indicate, without error, the water level. A cracked or warped boiler door should be replaced at once, or it will cause loss of draft and inability to control the fire.

See that the boiler has an asbestos covering of at least an inch and a half—so that a hand can rest upon it comfortably. Pipes, also, must be insulated—with four-ply air-cell covering.

Have the grates and the pockets which support them clean. Then, when a fire is started, never let ashes collect in the pit until they jam against the grate above, lest they impede the draft and possibly burn out the grate.

Radiators

Now, the radiators. Ask a different heating contractor from the one who installed the system to figure your radiation and make sure it is adequate. Undersized radiators are often the culprit when a house seems hard to heat, but this difficulty can be remedied easily with added sections or an extra radiator.

Radiator fittings, nipples or valves may cause trouble by leaking. Air valves may be stopped up, preventing the escape of air. When this happens, no degree of pressure in the boiler will give heat. Or the valves may need repacking. The housekeeper will be interested, when going into the matter of valves, to look at the newer radiators with the packless variety of valve which never needs attention.

Some other apparatus connected with the boiler flue, such as laundry stove or kitchen range, may interfere with the operation of the boiler. And any fireplaces which open into the flue should have dampers which are kept closed except when a fire is burning. If there are unused openings into flues they should be closed with brick or mortar or at least capped with metal.

Correct Operation

These things having been done, the house will be ready for cold weather, with its heating mechanism in perfect order. Only correct operation, however, will keep heating troubles in abeyance all winter.

In very cold weather, clean the grate twice a day by shaking it until it is covered with red-hot coals. On mild days, keep two to six inches of ashes between the live coals and grate, and instead of shaking, run a poker through the slice-door over the grate from time to time.

At night, turn off the radiators where they are not needed. Shake the grate late at night until it is covered with red coals. Then fill the pot full of fuel. (In mild weather, of course, it need not be entirely filled.) In this way plenty of heat overnight will be retained and enough to start up the warmth in the morning.

Fueling should be performed at regular intervals. Feeding the fire in dribbles or poking at it wastes fuel without warming the radiators.

Check the fire by adjusting the damper control, not by leaving the feed-door open. Take up ashes once a day except in very mild weather, when an accumulation above the grate will help keep a low fire. If one can't get an even fire over the entire grate, cleaning is needed. Let the fire burn down to a thin layer of fuel, shake it well and remove all slate and clinkers from the grate with slice-bar and hoe. Or dump the fire and thus remove all clinkers.

If the heating year is begun on the right basis of preparation, and carried on with full knowledge of correct operation, this important function of the home will be less of a burden, and the result a source of satisfaction.

Serving a Variety of Breads

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

NO PROGRESSIVE housewife would think of serving the same dessert or the same salad day after day. Even those foods that stand high in favor seldom appear more than once a week, perhaps less often. But a monotonous service of bread is often the rule. Women are only just beginning to realize the importance of using a variety of breads.

White bread has always been, perhaps, the most popular. Made into toast for breakfast, sliced for luncheon and dinner, it appears day after day and year after year on some tables. On the other hand, the writer knows a family whose members are so fond of rye bread that they never serve anything else. It has not occurred to them that some breads are as much out of place with a delicately flavored meal, as are sports clothes at a formal reception. Each bread has an individual atmosphere and suitable uses.

Toasting adds much to the rich, nutty flavor of whole wheat bread, so that breakfast is a very logical meal in which to include it. Thin slices of rye bread become very crisp and crunchy if toasted, and are specially suitable with a sausage or ham-and-egg breakfast.

Very delicious is a slice of toasted white bread with a layer of deviled ham, on which a poached egg is dropped. It is very easy to prepare and very savory. Most people like French toast, but many housekeepers forget to serve it.

Imagination Needed

Toasted left-over dinner rolls, or finger rolls or Parker House rolls are excellent for breakfast. Toasted English muffins and whole-wheat muffins are also good. Raisin toast should not be forgotten, and, specially where there are youngsters, milk toast is a welcome hot breakfast dish.

Luncheon is such a flexible meal that it offers most interesting possibilities for variety. Cream soups, vegetable soups or substantial broths, if served with a suitable bread, offer an adequate main course. Bread sticks, plenty of croûtons, toast strips spread with melted cheese, sliced dinner rolls, or zweibach are also suitable. The crunchy breads are best with soups.

Supplementing the Luncheon

When a salad or an entrée is used as a main course, the softer rolls—Parker House, crescent and luncheon rolls—are all suitable and delicious. Just plain sliced bread served for luncheon always seems to this housekeeper inhospitable and rather unimaginative.

For Sunday night suppers, and certainly for any luncheon, a substantial sandwich is satisfying. A variety of breads, a variety of fillings and a variety of garnishes may be used. A club sandwich is a universal favorite. Sliced pork, veal or ham can be substituted for chicken. The result may not be a club sandwich but it will be good. A great many sandwiches, made a little more substantial and toasted, may be used for luncheon. An elaborate sandwich and a pretty dessert in addition will make a luncheon that can be offered to informal guests.

Changes With One Dough

For the formal dinner, dinner rolls are proper. They are crisp and unsweetened and are therefore the suitable background for the more savory meat and vegetables. For the home dinner, any variety of bread or rolls may be served. French bread is the same in texture as dinner rolls. A light dinner will seem more satisfying if plenty of hot rolls are available. For a full dinner, less bread should be provided. Yeast rolls, of course, need not be served cold. They may be heated in the oven in a paper sack or in a covered casserole. The top of a double-boiler will hold a half-dozen rolls and may be used when the oven is not available.

A change in the shape or form of the rolls served will also add interest and variety. A basic sponge may be used in half a dozen shapes. Parker House rolls, luncheon rolls, clover-leaf rolls, finger rolls, Hot Cross buns, crisp yeast muffins and English muffins all belong to the same family.

Because a low temperature retards the action of the yeast a part of the dough can be baked one day and the rest placed in the refrigerator to be shaped, baked and served hot the next day.

The following recipe will make a couple of dozen medium-sized rolls, and may be used in any of the variations mentioned above:

A Basic Dough

Two cupfuls of scalded milk; 1½ teaspoonfuls of salt; 4 tablespoonfuls of sugar; 6 cupfuls of flour; 3 tablespoonfuls of shortening; 1 yeast cake; ¼ cup warm water.

To the scalded milk add the salt, sugar and shortening; allow to cool until it is lukewarm; add the yeast cake which has been softened in the lukewarm water; add one-half of the flour and beat with an egg-beater until it is smooth. Add enough more flour to make a smooth, tender dough, knead on a board until smooth; allow to rise until it is double its bulk, and shape into rolls.

Parker House rolls are made by rolling the dough about ¼ inch thick, cutting it with a biscuit cutter, brushing each circle with melted fat, creasing through the center with a dull edge of a knife and folding each roll over double. Place the rolls on a well-greased baking pan, brush them with melted fat and when they have doubled their bulk, bake for 15 or more minutes (depending on the size of the roll) in a hot oven (425° Fahr.). These should not be allowed to rise too quickly or they will pop open and be irregular in shape.

Finger Rolls

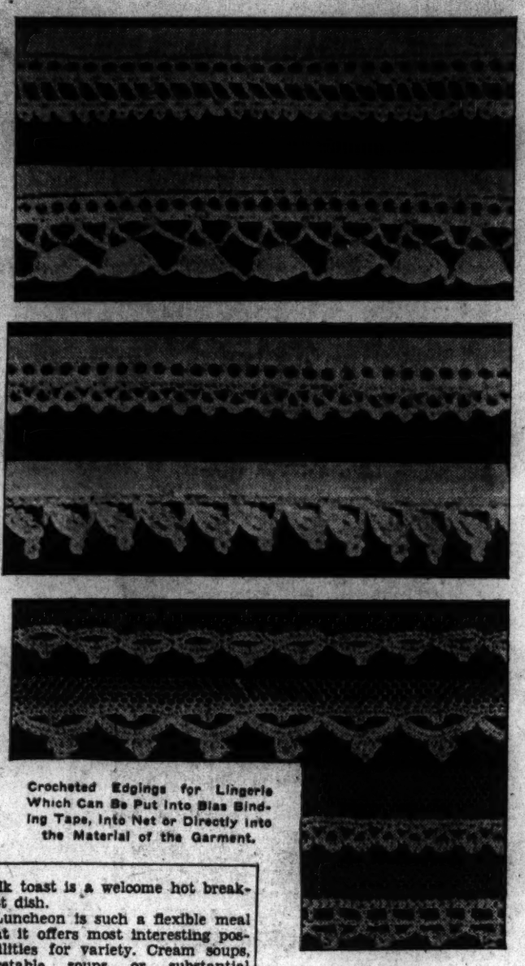
Finger rolls are made by shaping dough into pieces about the size and shape of a finger. Place them on a well-greased pan, brush with melted fat, and when light bake for 15 minutes in a hot oven (425° Fahr.).

Yeast muffins are made by shaping the dough into balls large enough to half fill a muffin pan. Allow them to rise until very light and bake for 15 or 20 minutes (depending on the size) in a hot oven (425° Fahr.).

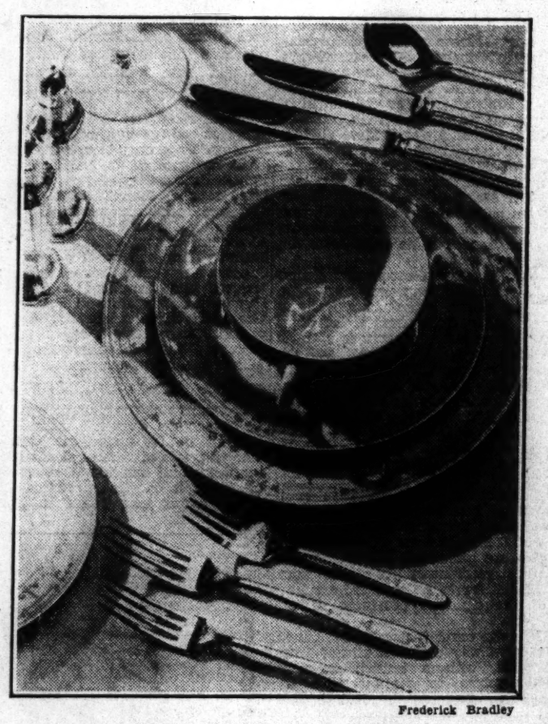
Clover-leaf rolls are made by forming three small balls of dough and placing these together on a greased pan. They must rise until light and bake for 15 minutes in a hot oven (425° Fahr.).

English muffins are made by rolling dough out on a board to a thickness of about one-fourth inch. Cut in circles; when they are light, bake on a lightly greased hot griddle over a low flame. When both sides are brown, turn the flame very low until the muffins have finished baking. A very soft dough should be used for these.

If the housekeeper has not the time nor the interest to bake her own hot breads, let her investigate what her baker has to offer. She will miss the aroma that fills the whole house when bread is baking, but she will still add to her meals a satisfying variety of this delicious article of food.



Crocheted Edgings for Lingerie Which Can Be Put Into Bias Binding Tape, Into Net or Directly into the Material of the Garment.



Frederick Bradley

CHINA MATCHED TO THE SILVER

In this novel table service the design in the silver is repeated in the china. Dinner sets are now available in several decorations which echo the pattern of the silver. The one illustrated is derived from Adam influence.

Embellishing Lingerie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CROCHET borders offer an attractive means of decorating good underwear that has become frayed at the edges or is too plain to be attractive. Carefully rip or cut away the worn part, then make a line of holes by hemstitching the cloth by machine, and cut away the material close to the stitching, if the outline is not straight, or roll the edge and crochet over it. If the material will retain perforations, one can make the work very even and attractive by stitching at an even distance from the edge with no thread in the machine needle, before beginning the crocheting. On straight edges, pulling a thread the desired distance from the edge of the material will enable one to insert the crochet hook on an even line and so give a professional touch to the work. Make a single crochet in the garment all the way around the neck. Come back by crocheting @ chain 2, 2 double crochet in the 3rd stitch, and repeat to the end, finishing off either with shell stitch or a picot edge, or any one of the simple edges illustrated.

Some of the edges shown were crocheted to white cotton tape and some to bias seam binding. Such trimming will outwear two garments if it is carefully laundered. If a loose tension is used on the under thread when sewing the trimming to the fabric, the binding may be ripped off easily when wanted again.

Fadeless Thread

When using bias seam binding for this purpose it is well to choose a width that may be doubled and still have a good hold upon the material. After folding the tape lengthwise along the center, stitch the fold and crochet into the stitches so formed by the machine.

Colored thread used should be boilfast so neither sun nor laundering will fade it. Texture and luster of thread should harmonize perfectly with the sheen of the fabric it will decorate, and a durable quality must be chosen to justify the work expended.

Mercerized crochet thread is made in sizes 1 to 100 in white and 1 to 70 in ecru. Boilfast colors come in sizes 10 to 70. Size 1 is the coarsest; 100 the finest. For rolled hems on sheer fabrics, there is also a new sheer fabric thread.

Sizes 50, 60 and 70 mercerized crochet threads are used for lingerie finishes; for edges on slips and nightgowns; for trimming robes for baby carriages, for luncheon sets of light-weight linen; and for decorative fillet. Sizes 80, 90 and 100 mercerized crochet are used for fine lingerie trimmings on net; for making baby lace trimmings, for layettes; and for collars and cuffs where a fine, limp, light-weight effect is desired.

For Fine Edgings

The edges illustrated are specially dainty if made with number 100 mercerized crochet cotton and size 13 Milward's crochet hook, or their equivalent. This makes a lace as fine as that of many of the very expensive imported lace collars and may be fashioned at one's leisure on fine net, either in single width, or folded lengthwise through the center, according to whether one wishes to use it as a facing or a binding.

No. 1. 1st row: @ 1 s., c. in first hole of hemstitching, 2 s. c. in next hole @, repeat across. 2nd row: 1 tr. in s. c. @ ch. 2, slip 2 sts., 1 tr. in next s. c., repeat from @. 3rd row: 2 s. c. in ch. 2, @ 1 p., 2 s. c. in same ch., 2 s. c. in next ch. 2, repeat from @.

No. 2. 1st row: 1 s. c. in each hole of hemstitching. 2nd row: 1 s. c. in s. c. @ ch. 4. 1 tr. in 2nd, s. c., ch. 3, 1 tr. in same s. c., ch. 4, 1 s. c. in 2nd s. c., repeat from @, 3rd row: start in ch. 3, ch. 3, 8 tr. in same ch., @ ch. 5, 9 tr. in next ch. 3, repeat from @.

No. 3. 1st row: 2 s. c. in 1st hole of hemstitching, 1 s. c. in next hole, repeat across material or chain stitch of required length. 2nd row: @ 1 d. c. 1 p., 1 d. c. in same st. @, skip 2 sts., repeat between @s.

No. 4. @Ch.10, catch in 6th st. for a picot, ch.4, 2 tr. in 4th st. from needle, holding last 2 loops of 1st tr. back on needle, and working off with 2nd tr., 1 d.tr. in 1st ch. made. Repeat from @.

No.5. 1st row: @ 1 s. c. in each hole of net for 5 sts., ch.5, turn sl.st. back into 1st st.; s. c. 3.over loop. 1 pt., s.c.3 in same loop. Repeat from @ across edge of net.

No. 6. 1st row: 1 s.c. in each hole of net across edge of material for desired length, ch.1, turn. 2nd row: @ 1 s.c. in each of the 1st 4 sts., 1 pt. (ch.3, fasten in 1st st. of ch. for picot), 1 s.c. in each of the next 4 sts., ch.9, sl. st. back into 1st s.c.; ch.1, turn, 7 s.c. in 1st half of 9 ch. loop, 3 pt. joined by a s.c., 7 s.c. in same loop; 1 s.c. in last s.c. Repeat from @

No. 7. 1st row: 1 s. c. in each hole of net across edge of material for desired length, ch.3, turn 2nd row: @ 1 d. c., 1 pt. 1 d. c. in same st., skip 2 sts.; repeat from @.

No. 8. 1st row: 1 s.c. in each hole of net across edge of material for desired length, ch.3, turn. 2nd row: 1 d. c. in 3rd st., @ ch.2, skip 2, d. c. into next st.; repeat from @ to end of row, ch.2, turn. 3rd row: @ 1 d. c. over d. c. of last row, ch.3, fasten in 1st st. of chain for picot, ch.2, s. c., over next d. c., ch.2. Repeat from @.

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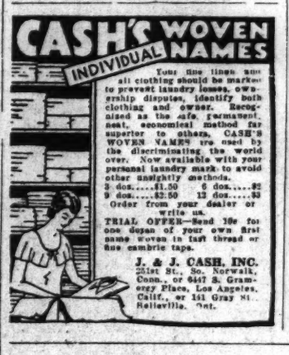

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Home Making

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

TONIGHT I have drawn my old chair close to the fire and am resting in a corner of it which just fits because of a number of broken springs, as I meditate upon chairs in general, and this one in particular. We are feeling unusually pensive tonight, this old chair and I. An edict has gone forth to the effect that the chair must be banished forever from sight. Honesty compels me to admit that it is not beautiful; I agree with all of the statements recently made concerning it: It is worn, it is old, it is out of place in a modern home; in fact, it is impossible, impractical and impertinent longer to allow it floor space. Ah, well, one remembers other chairs, friendly chairs, that have had a similar outcome.

* * *

But what of those chairs, so well loved but so incredibly forgotten? As one muses on them one realizes the emotion with which Canute must have watched the oncoming tide.

Dignified waves of other centuries have deposited in museums and well-ordered rooms devoted to special collections such pieces as the French cacqueteuse chairs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries defined by Cotgrave as "the seats whereon women use to sit when they prattle together," or a Farthingale chair made without arms that the wearers of the enormous hooped petticoats of the eighteenth century might "sit with comfort and decorum." The twentieth century woman will find in her home no need for these chairs which fulfilled a special mission; the modern woman does not "prattle," nor does her costume demand an especially designed seat.

* * *

And there were chairs purposely contrived to cater to the foibles of men as well as women. One is told that the early Georgian dandy felt that his richly embroidered coat tails of velvets or Indian silks were far too beautiful to be sat upon, and so the "conversation chair" was made for him, upon which he sat astride, while the magnificence of his attire was displayed to all admirers. History draws a kindly curtain across the hiding place of those chairs that men of today may not blush therefor.

Political affairs take a prominent part in our conversation, but they have not yet been carved onto our chairs as was the case when Heppelwhite and Sheraton designed "Prince of Wales Feather Chairs" to satisfy the desires of their customers to proclaim their allegiance to the Prince of Wales Party during the unseemly quarrel which took place in the reign of George the Third when the Prince's Party and the Court Party fought for supremacy. The G. O. P. elephant or its opponent in the form of a tenacious mule are sometimes found asserting the political convictions of their owners from marble pedestals or modern mantels, but, so far as known, chairs of today have been allowed to remain nonpartisan when unoccupied.

* * *

The library chair of good Ben Franklin is appropriately used by the president of the American Philosophical Society. It is a utilitarian piece of furniture, its seat being adjustable to form a step-ladder, upon which its owner doubtless often climbed as he selected a book from his shelves. Chairs and books should be constant companions.

And so my old chair will find its place, not in a museum devoted to memories of the mighty, but in an attic where I may occasionally retreat to enjoy a few moments of reminiscence. I await with eager anticipation the new chair which will take its place, and I cannot refrain from hoping that it will not be too long before it too will acquire just a few broken springs.

Correction

On Aug. 28, directions for knitting a Child's Vest were published on this page. They should have read, "Cast on 74 stitches."

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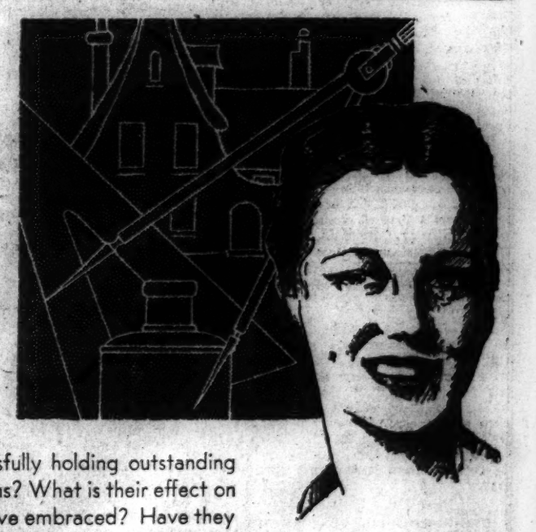

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THE HOME FORUM

Amanuensis to Lavina

"ESS me!" accompanied by a single, loud knock at my door was Lavina's usual method of announcing herself.

This morning her announcement was exceptionally impetuous, while her entrance resembled a thunderbolt—black, slant eyes flashing, plain dark features scowling.

"Madame, plees, you read me dis lettaire," she exploded, handing me a note written on the hotel stationery.

I read aloud: "My wife is returning today. Kindly put up fresh curtains and see that everything is shipshape."

"Dat all him say?" demanded Lavina, frowning.

"Certainly. The gentleman's wife is coming home and he wishes you to have everything neat and fresh for her," I explained.

"Humph!" grunted Lavina. "De elevator boy, him read lettaire and him say gentleman call me fresh, too slipshod. Qu'est-ce que c'est que ça, slipshod?"

Laughing, I assured her that the elevator boy had been teasing her.

"But can't you read English, Lavina?" I asked.

She shook her head sullenly: "Me too busy. Me got no time read Enggleesh. In Martinique, me read all time fairy tales in French. Ah, Madame, haf you read La Belle au Bois Dormant?"

Then she launched into her Martinique patois, wishing to know if I had read Beauty and the Beast, Cinderella, Bluebeard, Little Thumb, Aladdin's Lamp, Puss in Boots, Goldilocks, Snow-white and Rose-red, and all of *Arabian Nights*. Her plain features glowed as she gave graphic descriptions of pygmies and giants, handsome princes and hideous monsters, who stalked about on seven-league boots or floated on a magic carpet.

Had I ever read of these wonders, she wished to know?

Being informed that most Americans read these stories as children, she was puzzled to understand how this could be when they did not speak French.

"They are printed in English; for that matter, in all languages," I told her.

Whereupon she burst into one of her wild tirades against New York: "Here everything Eng-gleesh. All the time Eng-gleesh, Eng-gleesh, Eng-gleesh. Me no can get French books in New York! All time Eng-gleesh!"

She was greatly mollified, on being assured that almost any French book could be procured in New York. And, when I offered to accompany her to a bookseller's or to get her any books she wished, she clapped her hands and danced about like a child.

Finally it was decided that I was to procure her at any price a collection of fairy tales, containing Sleeping Beauty and Beauty and the Beast, without fail, together with any others that happened to be thrown in.

I had now been at the hotel a week. So, as she left, I offered her the small stipend I was accustomed to give the maid regularly.

Vehemently she thrust her hands behind her, exclaiming: "Jamais, jamais, nevaire! Me nevaire touch money from you. Jamais!"

"But why?" I asked lamely.

She would give no explanation, but burst from the room, making an exit as thunderous as her entrance.

A servant who would not accept a tip was a novelty in my experience. Was Lavina's refusal due to some sort of superstition about not taking money from one whose friendship you wish to retain? I felt vaguely flattered, but I gave up trying to fathom her motives. A week's acquaintance with this vehement daughter of Martinique had convinced me that her response to any situation was never to be forecast and seldom to be understood.

Later in the day I spent an hour of sheer delight at a bookseller's, browsing about among French volumes of folklore and fairy tales. The collection I finally selected contained all the tales Lavina had mentioned, with pictures of handsome princes, beauteous princesses, dragons, giants, pygmies—everything.

That evening, as I sat in our lofty apartment looking down Broadway toward Times Square, and glanced through these familiar tales, I wondered how Lavina's experiences in New York would affect her appreciation of these tales of beloved memory.

Truly, wherein could the marvels of Fairyland exceed the wonders of the scene before me? Mystic castles, ablaze with myriads of lights, floated above the city on shafts of darkness, where penthouses and ornamental water tanks perched. Artificial clouds served as a screen on which to throw moving pictures of heroic size. Against the blank walls of skyscrapers words were traced by an unseen hand, while the latest news items were to be read as they raced in a belt of electric lights around the Times Building. The world-famed electric signs of Broadway rendered the street as light as day. Mid-air a ship rolled on a storm-tossed sea; waterfalls descended ceaselessly, ending nowhere; a girl swung leisurely throughout the night in a swing of jeweled ropes; champions wielded light-studded golf clubs. On and on raced sign after sign, while the crowds below strolled past unheeding.

Overhead cruised an airplane, carrying the announcement of a new musical comedy in flaming letters, while airs from the play, sung in a silvery voice, floated down over the city.

Surely this was a far cry from Lavina's island home, as she had pictured it to me and as Lafcadio Hearn had written of the Lesser Antilles in his charming *Martinique Sketches*. Those distant slumbering islands seemed somehow more mystic to me that night than the marvels of the fairy tales before me.

As a matter of fact, we had giants and Lilliputians as our neighbors. The circus was playing a long engagement in the next block and many of the personnel were stopping at our hotel. So Lavina found herself waiting on maidens as beauteous as any fairy princess, on giants, pygmies and odd-looking people from strange corners of the earth. She talked with some people too tall to enter the elevators and with others too broad. She assisted tiny people too short to reach the table and became acquainted with the make-up of the theater—false noses, wigs, and the like.

Since her childhood days in far-off Martinique, where she read her fairy tales, she had seen people who had circled the globe in less time than was required by seven-league boots and magic carpets. On her radio, she could summon voices from the most distant parts of the earth. The touching of a button flooded her neat little apartment with light, while the turning of a gadget brought water from distant lakes, or gas for fuel from far-off tanks, or warmth from a central heating plant. Was not this magic equal to having one's wishes granted by the rubbing of a ring or the burnishing of a lamp? Ah, what would Aladdin think of the magic of the twentieth century?

The following morning, when Lavina danced out of the room with her precious book clutched to her breast, my heart was filled with misgivings.

* * *

Not till after the week-end did I see her again, when she announced herself with her accustomed single knock and in her peculiar intonation: "Ess me!" Swiftly she glided to my chair and, kneeling, said as she offered me paper and pencil: "Plees, Madame, you write me one lettaire. Plees, you say—Missié, me t'ank you for de cadeau de parfum. Lavina."

"So one of the guests has given you a bottle of scent," I remarked, after writing the note.

She smiled beguilingly. "Oh, Madame, one very na-ice qui-et man like you' 'ouzban'. You can gib me present ebery week, if you like. But not nevaire money."

Existence suddenly appeared curiously involved. I, who seldom went in search of gifts, even for my family, was now expected to fare forth each week in search of a gift for Lavina. I decided to end the matter summarily by telling her that I would get her a box of candy each week.

But she did not care for candy. As for handkerchiefs, gloves, stockings, she had enough for a lifetime. Then I had a brilliant idea—I offered to get her some French books.

Her face clouded. Then a dull red crept under her dark skin as she replied with diffidence: "No, merci, Madame. One book ess enough. Me too sleepy. Me haf no time to read. Me like de talkies bettaire."

She started from the room with averted eyes. I understood her feelings and did not urge the matter of the fairy tales. I, too, was living in Fairyland.

She stopped before a table near the door, her face brightening as she discovered some chocolate almond bars.

"Ah, you can gib me dat ebery week. Me like dose."

"But, Lavina, aren't chocolate bars candy?" I queried.

"Chocolate almond bars ess not candy," was her emphatic reply.

M. S. G.

Chinese Junks. From an Etching by H. Lüthmann.

In a Dark Little Antique Shop

Five hundred years ago, an artist in Burma fashioned a little figure, sturdy, yet graceful, from a slightly translucent fawn-colored stone, and bedizened the draped costume with a trifle too much gold and vermilion. Now she stands on a Queen Anne oaken bureau, her finery faded and rubbed to a mellow patina, shading to rust about the hips, with gold glowing on a brighter vermilion in the heavy swathes of the drapery; the features, too, are finely worn, with but a delicate suggestion of their former bold complacency. Her adventures led her eventually to be offered for sale in a dark little antique shop of an English country town. Now her journey is ended (for the time being, at least) on a strip of old Italian brocade, on which vine leaves and pomegranates in gold thread volute profusely over a background of somber, plummy red.

It would not be easy to guess the age of the American Indian peace-pipe hanging on the wall, with its skillfully wrought decorations and hanging tassel of hide and threaded beads; it would be easier to picture it in use at a pow-wow, its owner surrounded by impassive bronze faces, crowned with fantastic feathered headdresses silhouetted by leaping flame against the blue-black sky. Toying with the minutely carved Chinese ivory group of mice (of incredible and microscopic grace), one wonders what manner of lady may first have played with it. A plum blossom-silk robed lady, surely, with massive black coiffure piled above a pale, oval face—her tiny feet tucked under her as she sat, many, many years ago, to unpack the charming toy from its first wrappings. Near by is a tiny box that holds postage stamps, and, although it was a kind of stamp that it was originally intended to hold, it was one of a different character and purpose. The "stamps" it contained were tiny and black, sometimes round, or heart or half-moon shaped—patches, in fact; the coquettish means for making an eighteenth century belle's eyes look brighter, her cheeks pinker and fairer than even art or nature had already contrived. This fragile trifle, with its wistful, cracked mirror in the lid, is of midnight blue Battersea enamel, with a garlanded motto decorating the outside.

Perhaps the chief treasure of the group is the seventeenth century Florentine mirror which hangs above the bureau. Its sprightly arabesques of carven wood are mellow with gold that has deepened to bronze in places, worn through to ivory-toned wood in others. After reflecting scenes and faces for four hundred years, it now reflects, against a background of flickering firelight, a vase of flowers, looking in the mirror's oval frame like a flower study by some Dutch master. The late autumn blooms are arranged in varied profusions; late crimson and golden roses bend graciously before the imperious rods of "Good-by Summer," and an exotic carmine-hearted peony gazes droopingly at the reflection on the polished table top of its first petals tumbled prophetically there. The gorgeous shades and mature forms of the flowers seem to harmonize with and typify the fragile, but more slowly passing, beauty of the things about the desk. Shades of vermilion in a gallardia call to and echo the color in the Burman's skirt; the opulence of the peony challenges the memory of the brocade's early richness.

From Far Away and Long Ago they came, to charm the artist with the subtlety of their gay yet somber beauty of form and color; to awaken thoughts upon their permanence or fragility, their evanescent or abiding beauty.

Butterfly Thoughts

She remembered how, crossing the Persian desert with Henry, their cart had been escorted by flocks of butterflies, white and yellow, which danced on either side and overhead and all around them, now flying ahead in a concerted movement, now returning to accompany them, amused as it were to restrain their swift frivolity to a flitting round this lumbering conveyance, but still unable to suit their pace to such sobriety; so, to relieve their impatience, soaring up into the air or dipping between the very axles, coming out on the other side before the horses had had time to put down another hoof; making, all the while, little smuts of shadow on the sand, like little black anchors dropped, tethering them by invisible cables to earth, but dragged about with the same capricious swiftness, obliged to follow; and she remembered thinking, lulled by the monotonous progression that trailed after the sun from dawn to dusk, like a plough that should pursue the sun in one straight, slow furrow round and round the world—she remembered thinking that this was something like her own life, following Henry Holland like the sun, but every now and then moving into a cloud of butterflies which were her own irreverent, irrelevant thoughts, darting and dancing, but altering the pace of the progression not by one tittle; never brushing the carriage with their wings; flickering always, and evading; sometimes rushing on ahead, but returning again to tease and to show off, darting between the axles; having an independent and a lovely life; a flock of ragamuffins skimming above the surface of the desert and around the trundling wagon.—V. Sackville-West, in "All Passion Spent."

IN THE days when nine bronze tripods marked the sovereignty of ancient Chinese dynasties, rivers formed the highways of an empire. "The way," wrote geographers simply, "lies down the river" . . . down the Yangtse-kiang, the Han, the Huai or the Si. Commerce rode with colored sails. And Yü, last of the legendary emperors, left behind him his storied conquest of the rivers. It is told in the Shu King, the "Book of History":

> I opened passages for the nine streams,
> And conducted them to the four seas;
> I deepened the channels
> And led them to the streams . . .

Commerce in the Middle Kingdom still may ride with colored sails. For junks which make their way amid the encroachments of modern craft are virtually unchanged since the time when the Dragon-Boat Festival was young. It is a matter of pride with the *lowdah*, the proprietor of a native boat, that his vessel bears the same pattern as the ships of his ancestors. And these ancestors, too, fashioned their craft as did their ancestors before them.

One may find the junks hovering at the mouth of the Yangtse on a day when winds have failed. Great brown sails, patched with white, hang expectantly. Sails of red, yellow, blue and green flap from the yards of tall masts. Decorated hulls wallow gently in the light swell, as if the bulging "eyes," painted upon the bows, were searching for the course which soon is to be followed upstream.

Yet only by daylight can they travel, for a certain superstition embraces the sailing. Propitious omens may be asleep after nightfall and one may fall into the *fa-shin*, the "boil-water." Perhaps the preference for the daytime is not ill-advised, for even a Chinese pilot can see a whirlpool easier with the sun upon it and the tide at the proper stage. Navigation of these Chinese rivers is no matter for the dilettante. There are those who say that the Yangtse is the most difficult in the world. Almost always the pilot is a Chinese. And, if the boat be large and its owner opulent, the pilot may be clad in satin coat and satin shoes—perched upon a high stool upon the bridge, peering down calmly, intently, at the waters.

The passage up the deep gorges, where nature with a majestic sweep has carved the river beds across the mountain ranges, is a different matter. Scores of stations are maintained through the gorges, where trackers pull at taut ropes to heave the junks upstream. Strange folk songs accompany the straining effort of the men on shore; queer chanteys resound against canyon walls as the sailors work their lines with ancient wooden capstans.

Silk and rice, cotton and groundnuts—a thousand products from the thousand "lands" that comprise the Land of Han are the cargoes of the junks. Huge craft with ample freeboard; smaller junks with deep-cut waists like those caught upon the plate of H. Lüthmann's etching; sampans to be yuloed across shallow inlets; whole cities of river craft where families live that have never set foot on land . . . the burden of the rivers of China . . . the burden of the Yangtse, the "River of Golden Sands."

Leaves

Now in the clear green twilight
Pricked with a yellow star,
The wind lifts up the leaves
That murmur like bells from far.
The stems unclasp and loosen
A colored shower that piles
Along each side of the pathway,
Gold, to light the aisles.

This is summer's sunshine
Stored in the tawny deeps,
Blooming in dusky twilights,
Or smoking in blazing heaps.

Ruth Langland Holberg.

Nevyčerpatelná podstata

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

KDYŽ jeden z pisatelů Nového zákona prohlásil pro dobro lidstva, že víra, duchovní vlastnost, "jest nadějných věcí podstata a důvod neviditelných," svět měl ochotněji vyslechnouti toto uzdravující vysvětlení a měl řídíti své žití a záležitosti podle něho. Jak slepým byl svět před tímto pojmem podstaty a jak žalostně i křesťanský svět opominul následovati tento ideál je zjevné na všech stranách; tento nedostatek pravého smyslu podstaty je jen zdůrazněn v době všeobecné tísně. Jisto je, že kdyby tento pravý pojem podstaty byl býval přijmut v době jeho vzniku, v křesťanském učení v prvním století, a kdyby se bylo k němu lnulo a bylo mu porozuměno v stoletích následujících, záznamy o osobní neb všeobecné tísni nebyly by mohly zastíniti stránky lidských dějin tak, jak to učinily.

Porozumění tohoto pisatele Nového zákona pro podstatu jako duchovní bylo nabyté tak, jak jej všichni mohou nabýti, přijmutím učení, které Ježíš udělil svým stoupencům, učení, které mělo býti zachováno světu a konečně mělo býti přijmuto všemi a jimi mu mělo býti porozuměno. Mistrovo duchovní zjevení, týkající se skutečného bytí, úplně odporovalo pojmu o životě, inteligenci a podstatě jako hmotné. O jeho práci Mary Baker Eddy píše v "Smíšených Spisech" (str. 74), "Jeho zemské poslání bylo přeložiti podstatu do jejího původního významu, Mysli." A když promluvila o jeho mocných činech, které dokázaly správnost jeho pojmu, dodala. "Jeho zjevné dokázání Ducha cele přemohlo hmotu a její domnělé zákony." Tedy hmota, podle Ježíšova zjevení a důkazů, nemá inteligenci ani podstatu; neboť Duch, Myšl, je jedinou podstatou a Bůh stvoření je proto duchovně podstatné.

Když lidé trvali ve falešném vědění v hmotu jako podstatu, dělali neb snažili se dělati to, co logicky vyjadřuje tento falešný pojem, a prostřednictvím zkušenosti shledali jen nepodstatnost všech smyslových věcí. Protože takto skládali své naděje v hmotné věci, pociťili také v té samé míře smysl ztráty, když stáli před možnými nesdary. Tak zvaní bohatí a chudí stejně trpí přeludy vyplývajícími z tohoto základního omylu věření; námořní pirouštějí a proto se bojí možnosti ztráty toho, co shromáždili, a chudí bojí se, že nemohou dobýti dostatečnou podstatu na upokojení svých naléhavých potřeb. Všichni lidé potřebují osvobosující vědomost toho, co je pravá podstata a kterak dokázati duchovní faktum tak, jak Ježíš nařídil všem lidem jej dokázati. On neshromáždil hmotné zboží; ale žádný jiný neprojevil takové podstatné uskutečnění inteligence, podstaty, svobody. O jeho uzdravovacích a obrozujících prvcích Mrs. Eddy praví (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu, str. 369), "Všechny tyto činy projevily Ježíšovu vládu nad věřením, že hmota je podstata, že může býti vládcem nad životem neb tvůrcem jakéhokoliv formy existence."

Jeho učení, osvícená Křesťanskou Vědou, nežádá aby lidé zanedbali svého majetku aneb opomínali opatřiti domovy sobě a druhým, neb aby ti kteří mají nedostatek, se nesnažili dobýti si hojnost všeho. Ono znamená, že všichni lidé potřebují změniti své náhledy o podstatě; viděti podstatu jako Ducha a jako projev jako duchovní. Když nabudou tento pravý pojem, ti kteří mají dostatek vědí jak mohou přivésti svůj smysl dobra pod ochranu Božího zákona tím, že vidí, jak Jakub prohlásil, "Všeliké dání dobré a každý dar dokonalý shůry jest sstupující od Otce světel, u něhož není proměnění, ani pro obrácení se jinam zastínění." A ti, kdo zdají se býti nuzným, mají stejnou příčinu a příležitost viděti Boha jako Dárce všeho dobra, a když si byli uvědomili tuto pravdu, shledati ji jim projevenou v zlepšených lidských poměrech.

Nabývání tohoto porozumění pravé podstaty, jak tato je zjevená Křesťanskou Vědou, vyžaduje vložení naší celé lásky na věci Ducha, Boha, jako jedinou trvalou skutečnost, původ veškeré inteligence a života. Ten, jehož "srdce je stálé a doufá v Hospodina," jehož "srdce je utvrzené, nebojí se;" v celé své lidské zkušenosti, pomocí duchovního zraku, bude schopen následovati Mistra, jehož zjevné dokázání Ducha úplně přemohlo hmotu a její domnělé zákony. Jedině tímto opraveným myšlením může býti potlačen strach a každý smysl nedostatku býti ztracen ujištěním, že Bůh, dobro, je vždy přítomný a stále se stará o všechny své děti cestami, jimiž postupující víra a důvěra mohou rozuměti a mohou je upotřebiti.

Když se obracíme k Bohu, jak Ezdrás odporučil při hledání cesty do Jerusalema, "abychom hledali od něho cesty přímé všemu jmění našemu," a když opětně užíváme pravdu, která je takto nabytá, dosáhneme zjevné dokázatelného přesvědčení, jak udává Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, Věda a Zdraví, str. 468), že "Podstata je to, co je věčné a neschopné rozladění a hynutí."

Wild Geese on Wing at Night

The seasons crowd impatiently, and soon
Shall Winter step on Autumn's fraying hem;
Tonight the mellow light of harvest moon
Limns silhouettes of naked bough and stem.

Now, phantom-like, a drift of shadows pass
Before the surface of Night's silvered glass—
Gray shadows vocal with the eerie cry
Of wild geese, wedge-shaped, cleaving ether waves
And arrowing south across the somber sky.

Wild geese! Who has not sailed on eager wing
From barren, winter dreams to some fair spring?

Winnie Lynch Rockett.

Discrimination

Trumpeter Tyler proved that day not only my guide, but a philosopher, and when night came on, a friend. He was very young, and came from Virginia, as his slow lazy voice showed; and he had played, in his twenty-three years, the many parts of photographer, compositor, barber, cook, musician and soldier. He talked of these different callings as we walked our horses over the prairie, and, out of deference to myself and my errand, of writing. He was a somewhat general reader, and volunteered his opinion of the works of Rudyard Kipling, Laura Jean Libbey, Captain Charles King, and others with confident familiarity. He recognized no distinction in literature; they had all written a book, therefore they were, in consequence, in exactly the same class.

Of Mr. Kipling he said, with an appreciative shake of the head, that "he knew the private soldier from way back;" of Captain Charles King, that he wrote for the officers; and of Laura Jean Libbey, that she was an authoress whose books he read "when there really wasn't anything else to do." I doubt if one of Mr. Kipling's own heroes could have made as able criticisms.—From "The West From a Car-Window," by Richard Harding Davis.

Unfailing Substance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a New Testament writer declared for the benefit of all mankind that faith, a spiritual quality, "is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," the world ought more readily to have listened to this healing explanation and conducted its living and affairs accordingly. How blind to this concept of substance the world has been, and how lamentably even the Christian world has failed to follow this ideal, is evidenced on every hand, this lack of a true sense of substance being merely accentuated during a period of general depression. Indeed, had this true concept of substance been accepted at its inception, in the Christian teaching in the first century, and understood and adhered to during the intervening centuries, records of personal or general depressions could not have darkened the pages of human history as they have done.

This New Testament writer's understanding of substance as spiritual was gained, as all may gain it, through acceptance of the teaching Jesus gave to his followers, teaching which was to be preserved for the world and eventually to be accepted and understood by all. The Master's spiritual revelation in regard to real being completely contradicted the concept of life, intelligence, and substance as material. Of his work, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 74), "His earthly mission was to translate substance into its original meaning, Mind." And after speaking of his mighty deeds, which proved the correctness of his concept, she adds, "His demonstration of Spirit virtually vanquished matter and its supposed laws." Matter, then, according to Jesus' revelation and proof, has neither intelligence nor substance; for Spirit, Mind, is the only substance, and God's creation is therefore spiritually substantial.

Continuing in the false belief of matter as substance, men have done or endeavored to do that which logically expresses this false concept, only to find, through experience, the insubstantiality of all earthly things. Because of thus setting their hopes on material things, they have felt a corresponding sense of loss in the face of possible reverses. The so-called rich and poor alike suffer from the illusions resultant from this basic error of belief, the well-to-do admitting and therefore fearing the possibility of losing what they have accumulated, and the impoverished fearing they cannot obtain sufficient substance to meet their pressing needs. All men need the delivering knowledge of what true substance is, and of how to prove the spiritual fact as Jesus bade all men do. He accumulated no material goods; but none other has ever manifested so substantial a realization of intelligence, substance, freedom. Of his healing and regenerating works Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 369), "All these deeds manifested Jesus' control over the belief that matter is substance, that it can be the arbiter of life or the constructor of any form of existence."

His teaching, illumined by Christian Science, does not require that men should disregard their possessions or neglect to provide homes for themselves and others, or that those who are in need should not strive to obtain plenty. It means that all men need to change their views of substance; to see substance as Spirit, and its manifestation as spiritual. Having gained this true concept, those who have plenty know how to bring their sense of good under the protection of God's law, by seeing that, as James declared, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." And those who seem to be in need have exactly the same reason and opportunity to see God as the Giver of all good and, realizing this truth, to find it made manifest to them in improved human conditions.

Gaining this understanding of true substance, as revealed in Christian Science, requires the setting of one's whole affections on the things of Spirit, God, as the only enduring reality, the source of all intelligence and life. One whose "heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord," whose "heart is established, he shall not be afraid;" in all his human experience he will be enabled, through spiritual vision, to follow the Master, whose "demonstration of Spirit virtually vanquished matter and its supposed laws." Through this corrected thinking alone can fear be subdued and any sense of lack be lost in the assurance that God, good, is ever present and is continually caring for all His children in ways which advancing trust and confidence can understand and utilize.

In turning to God, as Ezra commended in seeking a way to Jerusalem, "to seek of him a right way for all our substance," and in repeatedly applying the truth which is thus gained, we reach the demonstrable conviction that, as stated by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 468), "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech)

New Beauty in an Old Object

When we say that the business of the artist is to show people new things to look at, we do not mean that it is necessary for him to explore the icefields of the polar regions in order to find a new type of icicle to hold up to our attention. He will look at the familiar object which has met our gaze for years, and whereas we see it always in the same commonplace way, just a chair, or a broken pitcher, he will show us how beautiful the thing can be if looked at for its color, its design, and for other qualities which we shall explain later. If he is a genius he will show us how beautiful the thing is by painting it as if it never before existed, yet without destroying its identity.

Van Gogh accomplished this feat. He saw new beauty in the most ordinary objects. While he achieved his effects largely through the use of color, his odd, original way of seeing things is apparent even in the black and white reproduction of his "Chair." Before Van Gogh no painter thought a chair sufficiently interesting to paint a portrait of it. Nor did any painter think of painting a single object looking down upon it from above. The thing has been done since thousands of times. But it required a genius to see enough beauty in an old familiar object to want to paint its portrait and show us a new aspect of it.

Yet nothing is more difficult, at first, than the task of showing us something new. The story of painting is full of incidents illustrating how shocking it has been to various publics to have some new view of an old thing put before it. The English painter, Constable, who is generally considered the father of modern landscape painting, met with the greatest opposition from the official artists to whom painting was a highly respectable and orthodox craft, like saddlemaking. His boldness in daring to mix a little green color with brown when he painted the grass in his pictures, struck consternation in the hearts of the conservative Academicians.

In all the paintings since the beginning of British art, grass was recorded with brown paint. Therefore it was brown. Constable was either color-blind or an heretic. To save himself . . . from being kept out of the Royal Academy, he lead a committee of professors out to the nearest meadows, got down on his knees, and with a blob of paint at the end of a stick showed them then and there that the grass was identical with the green on the stick. The committee wagged their heads in amazement. But from that time on grass was green. — From "Understanding Modern Art," by Mildred Davenport.

Whim

I walked beside his eager step
Where grass before the wind had fled,
The sun lay on a poppy field.
"The world is mine," he said.

The world is *mine*, and so I knew
His thought was just a passing whim.
I smiled beside him silently
And humored him.

Blanche Hazel Gillespie.

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Communism Finds Hard Going In the United States Even In Time of Present Depression

Organized Labor, United in Opposition, Keeps Close Track of Doings—Vastness of Country Prevents Cohesion—Concentrate on Youth

WHAT COMMUNISM IS DOING TO THE WORLD
Tenth of fifteen articles

THE UNITED STATES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States has proved difficult ground for the seeds of Communist propaganda. The present Administration has indicated its lack of concern over the wild statements of alarmists by refusing to take any action against the small groups of agitators seeking the spotlight.

The Communist organization in the United States has a membership variously estimated at from 50,000 to 600,000, but the higher estimate provides little cause for alarm in a nation the size of the United States, with its civilization founded on individualism and its prosperity built on the doctrine of private capital.

According to a high government official the failure of the Communist Party in America to make significant headway even during the present period of economic depression and acute unemployment must be a source of extreme disappointment to Communist headquarters in Moscow.

Communism, the official pointed out, has had a golden opportunity during the last year. Its failure to number millions rather than thousands in its ranks would indicate that its doctrines have reached a high point and are not likely to become a serious threat to existing American institutions.

Fish Continues on Guard

In congressional circles there is little indication of alarm over the progress of Communism, except in the small group led by Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), of New York, who initiated and conducted the hearings of the special committee to investigate Communist activities in the United States.

The majority report of Mr. Fish's committee expressed considerable alarm and Mr. Fish is understood to be at present engaged in setting up a permanent independent organization to continue surveillance of Communists and to arouse popular support for the legislation recommended by his committee.

This legislation would enable deportation of Communists and cancellation of their naturalization certificates. It would close the mails to Communist propaganda and give the Department of Justice authority to prosecute individuals for the dissemination of Communist doctrines. In many other ways it would seek to stamp Communism out of the United States.

But the small size of the group of legislators, both in the House and Senate, which shares Mr. Fish's alarm is generally considered an indication of how little Communism can be called a danger to American political institutions.

The majority appear to e of the opinion that to enact the proposed legislation would be to play into the hands of the "Reds" and to give them exactly what they desire most, namely notoriety and oppression.

Find Little Cohesion

The political importance of the Communist Party is not thought, even by Mr. Fish, to be of immediate significance. Moreover its members are so widely scattered throughout the country that it amounts to little in any one section.

According to the Fish report the largest Communist vote which has ever been polled in any state was in New York in 1930. It amounted to 19,539 as compared to 10,876 in 1928—a gain of nearly 50 per cent, presumably due to the depression. But this is a negligible figure politically in a state with the population of New York.

The total vote in 1930 was 82,651, as compared to 36,017 in 1928. Although this is a proportionately large increase, such figures are not sufficient to elect men to the United States Senate or House of Representatives or even to state legislatures, even considering the fact pointed out by the Fish report that probably not 30 per cent of Communists are naturalized citizens, so that the majority do not vote, and also that large numbers are below the voting age.

The Fish committee reported that "there are probably 500,000 or 600,000 Communists or active sympathizers in the United States."

Concentrate on Youth

This figure would include, the report went on, several hundred thousand in the youth movement, under voting age, among whom there has been the greatest effort to build up an active Communist movement. The daily circulation of Communist newspapers is 262,000, which also indicates that the number of Communists and their sympathizers is not less than 500,000.

The actual number of Communists who pay dues to the party organizations, however, does not exceed 12,000.

This number, if well organized, armed and inclined to violence, could unquestionably cause destruction of property. Its greatest menace, however, lies in its attempts to gain control of the American Federation of Labor.

Interference in strikes and numerous under-cover attempts to gain over the Communism sections of the American Federation of Labor have admittedly caused the leaders of that organization some uneasiness.

Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, has given his active support to the immigration officials in their attempt to keep out Communists and to find and deport all now in the country who can be disposed of legally.

In this work the Department of Labor is hampered because membership in the Communist Party is not in itself sufficient grounds for deportation and by the impossibility of deporting a citizen of the Soviet Republic unless he willingly provides identification papers. If an alien Russian refuses to furnish identification papers, there is no basis for deportation because the United States has no diplomatic intercourse with the Soviet Government.

Labor Against "Reds"

Organized labor, however, is the bitterest enemy of Communism and its leaders have expressed complete confidence that Communism will never succeed in winning over the American worker. They express annoyance with the interference of Communists in strikes and point out that in numerous instances successful settlements have been prevented by Communist agitators whose interest is rather in perpetuating strife than in reaching settlements which will enable the workers to go back to their jobs. This is the underlying reason for the failure of any considerable mass of labor to embrace the Communist cause today, according to labor officials.

Progressive thought is particularly active among American workers today but the major point of their proposals is government regulation of industry which is rather a Socialist than a Communist doctrine. But whether Socialism or Communism, it is something foreign to the previous tenor of American economics which is being weighed very seriously by the leaders of organized labor in Washington.

Not Spread by Depression

Depression has not strengthened the Communist Party, but it has admittedly furthered the spread of the more orderly and constitutional socialistic doctrines.

Historically the Communist party in the United States goes back to September, 1919, when a group of left wing Socialists and radicals was convened in Chicago as the result of a world call issued from Moscow. The Communist International had been formed in Moscow six months previously and the American convention was to form the American branch of a world organization.

The Fish committee report maintains there has been friction in the organization almost from the beginning between those who sought to retain some independence of thought and action and those who looked to Moscow as the supreme authority. The latter faction, the report holds, has succeeded in gaining complete control of the American organization. The report also is of the opinion that real Communist authority in the United States is in the hands of the Amtorg, a trading corporation at present under the chairmanship of Mr. Peter A. Bogdanoff, Communist and emissary from Russia.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

FEWER schedule changes occurred with the return to standard time than ordinarily. Leading eastern railroads restored their trains to standard time, the Advance Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central reverting to its 2 p. m. departure from New York and noon from Chicago, while the Pennsylvania Limited, Broadway Limited, and Golden Arrow of the Pennsylvania was set back an hour each.

The New York Central's late evening train west has been named the "20-hour Chicagoan," leaving New York at 10:40 p. m., with sleepers for Toronto, Detroit, and Chicago, reaching the latter point at 5:40 p. m. The Iroquois will continue to operate, leaving New York at 11:45 p. m., arriving at Chicago at 7:35 the next evening.

Half-hourly service between New York and Philadelphia has been effected by the Pennsylvania through scheduling the Washington trains to leave New York on the even half-hour, the local Philadelphia expresses departing on the hour. The Congressional Limited ceases to be known as a "limited," and has coaches added to its equipment. Its schedule will henceforth be 4¼ hours to Washington. The Senator also will carry coaches and no extra fare will be charged on either train. Two new trains named the President and the Representative on 4½-hour schedules will be added.

Combining Trains

The practice of reducing train mileage through combining trains continues. In line with a recommendation previously made in this column, the New Haven has consolidated the eastbound Senator with its No. 24 from New Haven and Boston, and the same train westbound is combined with No. 15 from Boston to New Haven. The Senator will hereafter carry coaches from Boston to Washington and operate on a slower schedule.

The New York Central has eliminated several trains, its Boston-Buffalo Special now being combined at Albany with the Niagara, while the eastbound Day Coach de Luxe, which has been set back approximately an hour, will handle the equipment formerly carried in the Cayuga and other trains.

The Detroiter will run on a 30-minute later schedule from Detroit to New York.

New Haven Changes

The New Haven will have faster expresses between New Haven and New York. In addition to the combined trains noted above, the noon train from New York for Boston via the Shore Line will be merged with the train via Springfield, leaving at the same hour, operating as one to New Haven, while the 6 p. m. Boston express will be combined with a New Haven local.

The Yankee Clipper will leave Boston at 3:30 p. m., and leave New York at 4 p. m. daily except Saturdays and Sundays.

On the coast, the Padre of the Southern Pacific between Los Angeles and Oakland each way will be discontinued, while the Daylight will operate on a slower schedule.

Traffic Increases

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway has shown an 18 per cent increase in tickets sold between Chicago and adjacent points for the first eight months of the year over the same period of 1930. The increase is attributed to cut-rate tickets, the first class and round-trip tickets being below the rates obtaining last year.

On the New York Central, the movement of Louisianians to West Point for the football game heretofore reported will, in part, be duplicated by special trains carrying the Texas A. & M. College from Austin to Boston for a game with Harvard University. Mr. D. M. Bowman, passenger traffic manager of the New York Central, informs the writer that 500 Texans already are booked for this movement.

The Yale Club of New York has chartered a special train for the Yale-Chicago football game, leaving New York on the schedule of the New York Central-Michigan Central Wolverine Oct. 16, and returning after the game.

On a Sunday in August the Pennsylvania Railroad handled 100,000 passengers between Camden and South Jersey shore resorts, all of which denotes the heavy volume of business still going by rail.

Engine Whistles

The Boston & Maine Railroad recently announced the use of a new and longer whistle at grade crossings. Whistles were ordered to be protracted, so that the two-long-and-two-short would continue from a point 1320 feet from a crossing until the engine actually reaches it. This was necessitated by motorists driving into the sides of trains, even crashing through gates and disregarding flashing lights.

The Boston & Maine said that the new whistle would be in accordance with the standard American Railway Association's ruling, but Mr. B. B. Adams, associate editor of Railway Age and an authority on signaling, contends that the best practice is to make the signal (two-long-and-two-short) within a span of about two seconds, the same to be repeated by the engine man as many times as desired, this being permitted by the A. R. A. rules. Stretching out these four blasts to cover 80 rods of distance is a burden on the engine-crew, Mr. Adams asserts.

New England Rates

With the bulk of the summer business from midwestern points to the Atlantic coast gravitating to New Jersey shore resorts, it becomes apparent that New England railroads must take definite action to promote summer business to that territory another year. At present the summer rates to New York are 1½ times the one-way fare, or $49.65 from Chicago, and $57.09 from St. Louis. To New England the reduced rates permit a trip to Marblehead (not Boston) for $61.25 from Chicago, and $72.34 from St. Louis.

This subject, already alluded to in this column, did not evoke enthusiasm on the part of the New England railroads, although two hotel executives, viewing the matter more objectively, perhaps, evinced a desire to see rates to New England on a basis of 1½ times the one-way fare obtaining to New York. The hotel men in question—Mr. L. C. Prior, manager of the Hotels Lenox and Brunswick in Boston, and Mr. Clement E. Kennedy, president of The New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., both agreed that lower rail rates would be effective in increasing the number of summer visitors to New England.

Busy Days, These, for World Statesmen

* * *

Coöperation Is Made Practicable by Necessity

* * *

Hope Seen in Renewed Understanding

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

directions, it was better, even at a slight risk of disturbances, to put the parties in the melting pot so that whatever emerged would be homogeneous.

Things Now Settled Down

Besides, after the first shock of abandonment of the gold standard, there has been a comparative settling down. Measures which were really urgent have already been taken. It may, however, be asked whether it is really useful for Lord Reading to expound British views in Paris when his own position and that of his Government may be jeopardized so soon. The answer is that first there is a strong probability of his survival and of the Government's survival of the test, and second that in any case British foreign policy is not a party issue but is truly national.

On all main matters now under discussion British views are fixed. If they can be modified in accordance with circumstances, they are essentially the same under Conservative, Labor, Liberal and coalition governments. In this respect the tradition of continuity is well maintained.

Nor does there seem much prospect of substantial change in the French policy. The French thesis with regard to such subjects as disarmament and debts and mutual help is now well known. Disarm, by all means, say the French, but let it be a natural consequence of a greater sense of security, which can come only from international solidarity.

But this solidarity in political and military domains surely should be realised also in the economic domain. To this proposition the French make no fundamental objection, but they do attach conditions. Their readiness to assist will depend upon the degree of political and financial reasonableness they find in other countries. They will join any efforts provided there is good faith. M. Laval will express himself in these terms when he sees President Hoover.

German Visit Pushed

With the British and French coming to an understanding before M. Laval's talks with President Hoover and with the preliminary Franco-German resolve to reach an economic agreement, there yet remains, according to political observers in Europe, need for a visit of the German Chancellor to America. If for no other reason than that of prestige, the German Government would like to follow the French Government to Washington. Aside from prestige, it is felt proper that Germany's case should be laid before the American Government, which is being forced by the relentless course of events to act as sort of a world arbiter. This idea of a visit of the German Chancellor has grown this week until it begins to look on the horizon as of similar importance to that of M. Laval.

Yet it will probably have to be relegated at least to November, for there are political and financial complications in Germany of a somewhat critical character. Dr. Bruening himself is assailed, but it was chiefly Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister, who came under fire and whom it was necessary to sacrifice. The downfall of Dr. Bruening at this juncture would be unfortunate and is indeed improbable. That is a general impression in Germany, and even in France it is discreetly intimated that it is in Dr. Bruening himself that M. Laval has placed his confidence.

Hitlerites and Communists are increasing their activities. The Nationalists may exert greater influence over the Government. Increasing note circulation and a corresponding fall in gold coverage have caused misgivings both at home and abroad, and drastic emergency decrees increasing foreign currency restrictions have been issued.

Industrial conditions are such that reduced wages and unemployment are causing serious discontent. A prediction of 7,000,000 unemployed this winter does not appear fantastic. Altogether, the outlook is such that there can hardly be the smallest question of the improbability of resuming payments under the Young plan next year, and perhaps it would be well to recognise this fact immediately.

Unpleasant as the general situation seems to be, there is an undoubted gleam of hope in these renewals of understanding among such nations as Great Britain, Germany and France, which should precede an understanding between France and America and subsequently between Germany and America.

Lithuania Acquits Former Dictator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania—Mr. Augustinas Woldemaras, former Dictator of Lithuania, has been acquitted by a military court on a charge of organising terrorism after his government was overthrown in September, 1929.

Mr. Woldemaras is at present banished to a remote village and has announced his intention of giving up politics. For some time after his overthrow he continued to occupy the Prime Minister's residence. He also attempted to start a course at the University of Maunas, where he was a professor, retaining this position during his Premiership. His successors then decided that his removal from the Capital was desirable and sent him to his present abode.

The end of Mr. Woldemaras' dictatorship was due partly to a personal quarrel with some of his ministers and the head of the state, President Antonas Smetona. It was also partly the result of a dispute with the Vatican over the question of religious control of education and ecclesiastical participation in politics.

Relations between the Pope and the Lithuanian Government at the present are described as "strained almost to breaking point," and the Papal Nuncio was recently ordered to leave Lithuania by the Government. Negotiations for a settlement of the dispute, however, are in progress.

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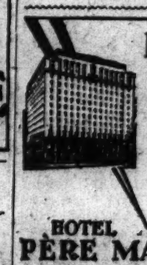

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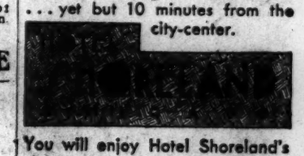

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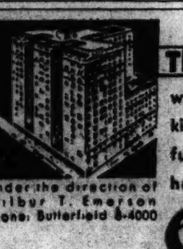

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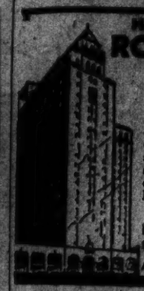

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THE CLIFT

MODERN · CENTRAL · RATES FROM $2.50 SINGLE · $3.50 DOUBLE ·

PROFIT-TAKING HALTS UPWARD PRICE TREND

Moderate Net Losses in Industrial and Utility Issues

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Late realizing halted the upward movement of stocks today, bringing moderate net losses in many utilities and industrials and reducing extreme gains of 2 to 3 points in the rails.

U. S. Steel and American Telephone lost a couple of points, while American Can, Allied Chemical, North American, Westinghouse, Loew's and Union Carbide were down one or more.

New York Central retained about 3 of a 5-point rise. Atchison, up 5½ at the top, reduced its gain to about 2. Sales approximated 3,200,000 shares.

The sweeping upturn in rails was accompanied by another flurry of gossip in brokerage circles to the effect that the Interstate Commerce Commission might announce its decision on the plea for higher freight rates over the week-end. When it was reported from Washington, however, that President Hoover was making an inquiry into means of stabilizing railroad bonds, there was a tendency to conclude that whatever relief might be granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission would be limited.

Rediscount Rate

Wall Street was taken by surprise by the increase to 2½ per cent from 1½ in the rediscount rate. The Bank of France put its rate up to 2½, from 2. It was stated in banking circles, however, that the record low rate of 1½ per cent had been unsuccessful in reducing the cost of credit to business generally, had made banking operations less profitable, removing part of the inducement to loan money, and at the same time had brought reductions in rates paid on deposit, thus taking away much of the inducement to keep money in the banks. The low rate, however, had served the purpose of tending to check the flow of unwanted gold to New York, but now that the flow is the other way, was no longer needed on that score.

Rapid progress in forming the that commercial use of funds have 468,000 and buying $112 829,000 in huge banking pool, and making the authorized amount of the pool $1,-000,000,000 instead of $500,000,000, were viewed favorably. Wall Street expects that the credit pool will be in actual operation within the month.

The weekly Federal Reserve statement indicated clearly the necessity for reassuring action to check withdrawals of bank deposits and currency hoarding. The amount of money in circulation increased $185,-000,000, making a gain of $944,000,-000 in 12 months, despite the fact decreased substantially during that time.

The Federal Reserve continued to put out credit in large volume, increasing loans to members by $135,-688,000 and buying $112,829,000 in bankers' acceptances.

Bonds Advance

The bond market advanced irregularly today on active trading.

A conspicuous feature of the trend was the general decline in United States Treasury and Liberty loans. The Treasury 4¼s of 1947-52 and the new Treasury 3s of 1951-55 reached new low levels for this year. Several of the losses were much larger than usual for this group. These recessions were a logical result of the increase from 1½ to 2½ per cent in the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The interest yields on all of the Government issues are low, the highest being about 3½ per cent. The investment return on the Liberty 3½s and the first converted 4¼s is substantially less than 2 per cent.

The bond market as a whole continued to forge ahead for very different reasons. Corporation and foreign bonds afford considerably higher interest returns than Federal Government issues and their fluctuations would not be likely to be influenced at this time by chances in the rediscount rate.

These other bonds have been subjected to heavy selling pressure for a considerable time past because of urgent liquidation. The operation of the National Credit Corporation is expected to alleviate this bearish influence, or even eliminate it, and the upturn in bond prices is simply discounting this expectation.

Some of the more conspicuous gains were made by Delaware & Hudson 4s of 1943, Illinois Central 4¾s of 1966, Nickel Plate 4½s of 1978, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of May, 1952, and International Telephone debenture 5s

Several of the largest advances were made by stock-privilege issues following the strength of stocks. Aside from that movement, railroad obligations appreciated most on an active turnover. Public utility loans were active, too, but industrial issues were quiet and foreign loans turned dull.

DIVIDENDS

Lake Shore Mines, Ltd., declared an extra dividend of 50 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, both payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1. This quarterly disbursement will bring total distributions made in the current calendar year to $2.40 a share.

Atlas Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred capital stock, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Janizen Knitting Mills declared a dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15, and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 25.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Oct. 9—The Reichsbank condensed statement (in marks, 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Oct. 7, '31	Sept. 30, '31
Foreign curren resv	141,500	138,700
Bills of exch & checks	3,688,000	3,545,400
Advances	167,000	300,000
Reichsbank circula	4,822,900	4,609,200
Gold reserves	1,319,300	1,300,800
Ratio gld & frgn cur to notes	30.1%	31.2%
Bank rate	8%	8%

CUTLER HAMMER SHIPMENTS

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9—In the quarter ended Sept. 30 Cutler Hammer, Incorporated, net shipments totaled $1,422,572, compared with $1,684,628 in the previous quarter and $2,198,116 in the third quarter of 1930. Nine months' shipments were $4,-914,471, compared with $7,488,719.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
14½	3¼		Abitibi Pow & P	900	3¾	3¾	3¾		
13	2		Abitibi pf	400	2½	2½	2½		
32½	5		Adams Express	11500	10¼	9¾	10		
23¾	11	1	Adams Millis	1100	13¾	13¼	13¾		
23½	10	1	Addressograph	600	11½	11	11¾		
11¾	3		Advance Rumely	300	3¼	3	3		
100¾	82	3	Air Reduction	3900	97¾	93	96½		
97½	50	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1100	13¾	12½	13¼		
13¾	3¾		Alleghany Corp	14900	4¾	4¼	4¼		
39½	8		Allegh pf ww xxx	900	12	9½	11½		
39½	9		Alleghany pf xw	400	9½	8¼	8¾		
10	3		Allegh pf ww XL	400	10¾	8	10¼		
122¾	62	6†	Allied Chem	34600	93½	78	92½		
126	114½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	118¾	116	118¾		
43¾	14	1	Allis Chalmers	3400	18½	17½	18¼	17	
18½	8	1	Alpha Port-Cem	400	10¼	10	10¼		
3¼			Amal Leather	500	1	1	1		1¼
30	5		Amal Leather pf	400	7	6	7		
23	12	2	Amerada	400	16	15¾	15¾	15	
29¾	13½		Am Ag Ch Del	1500	9	8	9		
49¾	21	1†	Am Bank Note	400	25	24½	24¾	25	
4¾	1½		Am Beet Sugar	100	3	3	3		
17½	4		Am Beet Sug pf	30	6	6	6		5½
28	21½	2.40	Am Brake S&F	600	24½	22	24½		21¾
139¾	73¾	6†	Am Can	31700	85¼	82¾	83½		80¾
39¾	7	1	Am Car & Fdry	1300	13¾	12¾	13¼		11¾
68	40	7	Am Car & F pf	100	49¾	44¾	48		
44¾	31½	3†	Am Chicle	400	35	34	34		35
21½	5¼		Am Colortype	600	7	6¾	7		
21¾	10¾		Am Com Alcohol	100	13¼	13	13¼		6¼
33½	6		Am European	200	12	11½	12	13	
14½	6¾	1	Am & For Pow	39400	18¾	14	14½	14¾	
99	40	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	45	45	45	40	
100	46½	7†	Am & For Pow 7	400	53¾	49½	49½	46½	
79½	25		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	28¾	26½	26½	28½	
10¾	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	8	8	8		8¾
20	8½	1	Am Hide & L pf	100	12	12	12		12
31¾	10½	2	Am Ice	100	12	11½	11½		11
28	6		Am International	3900	9¾	8¼	9		8¾
30¾	8	1	Am Locomotive	400	13	10½	12	10½	
64¾	61½	7	Am Loco pf	400	61½	61	61½	61	
8	3		Am Machine & Met	400	4	3½	3½		
23¾	5		Am Metal	400	7¾	7¼	7¼		7¾
39¾	28		Am Nat Gas pf	200	43	39¾	39¾		4
87¼	35	3	Am News	20	35	35	35		36
24¾	14½	1	Am Power & Lt	7300	21¾	19½	19¾		20¾
102	70¾	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	76	76	76		78
31½	7	.60	Am Radiator	7300	9¾	8¾	8¾		9¼
156	112	7	Am Radiator pf	40	117	117	117		123
12¾	2¾		Am Republics	200	3¼	3	3		3¾
37¾	10		Am Rolling Mill	4800	14½	13¼	13¾		14¾
66	27	5	Am Safety Razor	1400	32	32	32		33
4	1¾		Am Ship & Com	300	¾	¾	¾		
58½	19¾	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	3900	24¾	22¼	24		24
102¾	68	6	Am Smelt&R 2 pf	100	68	68	68		69¾
138½	98½	7	Am Smelt & Re pf	100	98½	96	96½		101
4½	½		Am Solvents & C	200	¾	¾	¾		¾
11½	1		Am Solvents pf	300	1½	1¼	1¼		1¼
31¼	7¾	1	Am Steel Fdries	300	11½	10¾	10¾		9¼
48¼	36	2½†	Am Stores	300	37½	37	37		35
66	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	400	42	41	42		40½
201¾	121½	9	Am Tel & Tel	46800	139¼	134¾	138		137¾
108	43	6	Am Tobacco	100	68	68	68		69¾
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	3400	32¾	30½	30¾		31¾
107	75	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	81½	81½	81½		77
78	22	3	Am WW&E ct	400	27½	27	27		28¾
11½	3¾		Am Woolen	1300	6¼	4¾	6		4¾
40	20		Am Woolen pf	8500	30¾	24	24		24½
4	¾		Am Writ Pap pf	800	¾	¾	¾		
8¾	2¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	800	4¾	4	4¾		3¾
43¼	12½		Anaconda Cop	17800	18¾	15	15½		15¼
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	17¾	17¾	17¾		17½
18	8		Archer Daniels	100	8¾	8½	8½		8¾
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	300	36	35	36		33½
4½	1		Armour Ill A	1300	1½	1¼	1½		1¼
2¾	½		Armour Ill B	500	¾	¾	¾		¾
47	6		Armour Ill pf		8	8	8		7¾
9	3½		Arnold Constable	700	3¾	3¾	3¾		4¼
20½	10¾	.80	Art Metal Const	100	11½	11¼	11½		
28½	3½		Asso Apparel Ind	400	5¼	4½	5		4½
29¾	9¾	2½	Asso Dry Goods	1600	12¾	12	12¾	13	
203¾	97½	10	Atchison T&SF	12100	119½	113½	118		119
108½	91	5	Atchison pf	300	96	95	96		92¾
120	59	7	Atl Coast Line	900	70	65½	70		65
39	11½		Atl Gulf & WI	400	11¾	11	11½		
53½	16¼	5	Atl Gulf & WI pf	100	16½	16½	16¼		
23¾	9½	1	Atl Refining	3200	12¾	11¾	11¾	12½	
54	21	4	Atlas Powder	600	24	22½	24		22
2½	2		Atlas Tack	100	2	2	2		
295½	84½	4†	Auburn Auto	38600	136½	116½	130½	119	
2½	½		Austin Nichols	600	¾	½	½		
28	16¾	3	Austin Nichols A	270	18½	17½	17½	18½	
6	2½		Aviation Corp Del	200	2½	2¾	2½	2¾	

—B—

27½	6¼		Baldwin Loco	4400	10¼	8¾	9½	8½	
104½	36	7	Baldwin Loco pf	20	47	47	47	46	
87½	28	5	Balt & Ohio	37400	40¼	35½	39½	37¾	
80½	18½	6	Balt & Ohio pf	600	58	56	56	53½	
107	100	8½	Bamberger pf	30	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	
66¾	26	3½	Bangor & Aroos	900	33½	30	33½	29	
113½	99¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	95	95	95		
10	1¾		Barker Bros	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	
60	22	6½	Barker Bros pf	10	27½	27½	27½	28	
2½	½		Barnet Leather	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
14½	4¾		Barnsdall A	4500	6½	5¾	6	5¾	
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	1400	47	46	47	46¾	
97	94½	6	Beatrice Cr pf	200	93½	93½	93½	94½	
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	43¼	41½	43½	41	
6½	1¾		Belding Hem	1000	5½	5¼	5½		
80¾	62¼	4.13	Belg Nat Rys ppf		65½	65	65¼	65½	
20¾	12¾	1	Bendix Aviation	11000	17¼	16½	16¾	16¾	
46¼	23½	2	Best & Co	1700	31½	29½	29¾	30	
70¾	24¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	26000	30¾	29½	29¾	29¾	
123¾	75	7	Beth Steel pf	700	90	85	90	85¾	
28	11¾		Blaw Knox	100	12	12	12		
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	400	27	26½	26½	27	
76½	37	3†	Borden	14400	49½	46¾	48	46¾	
30¾	9¾	1	Borg Warner	700	13¾	13¼	13¼	13½	
66	17½		Boston & Maine	3200	24½	24¼	24½	20	
23¾	4	1½	*Briggs Mfg	2500	10¾	10	10	10¾	
69¾	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	6700	42¾	40¼	41	41¾	
13¾	7		Brooklyn Queens	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	8¼	
129½	80½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	95	93	95	92	
19	3½		Brunswick Balke	200	5	4¾	5	4½	
9½	2¾		Bruns Terminal	1200	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20¾	5		Bucyrus Erie	200	6½	6½	6½	6¼	
114	80	7	Bucyrus E pf	40	83	83	83		
34¾	7¾		Bucyrus E ch pf	700	9¼	8½	8½	8¾	
5¾	2	4.	Budd Mfg	20	2½	2¼	2¾	2½	
50	25		Budd Mfg pf	200	25	25	25	30	
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	900	5¼	5½	5¼	5	
23	4		Bullard	500	6¼	5	6¼	5¼	
15¾	4¾	.80	Bulova Watch	400	5	5	5	5	
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	1900	13¼	12½	12½	13½	
31	15½	2½	*Bush Terminal	1600	18½	17¼	18½	17¼	
104	55	7	Bush Term deb	120	60¼	58	60¼		
23¼	1½		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1¾	1½	1¾	1½	
1¾	¾		Butte & Superior	200	¾	¾	¾	¾	
69¾	12½		Byers	3800	19¾	18½	18¾	19	

—C—

16⅝	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	1300	10½	9¾	10	9¾	
53	13½	2	Calif Packing	1800	15¾	14¾	15¾	14¾	
11¾	3½		Callahan Z & L	200	½	½	½	½	
11¾	3½		Calumet & Hecla	600	4¾	4¼	4¼	4	
45	14	3	Canada Dry	2500	20	18½	19¾	18¼	
45¾	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	7200	15½	14¼	15	14¾	
16	5¼		Capital Admin	800	8	7½	8	8	
131½	33¼		Case Thresh	34200	47¾	40¾	45½	41¾	
52½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	1100	15¼	15	15	15	
16	4		Celanese Corp	200	6½	6¼	6¼	6¾	
25¾	15	1½	Central Aguirre	500	18	17¾	17	17	
37¾	14		Celotex Co pf	10	12¼	12¼	12¼		
8¼	2½		Century Ribbon	1200	14½	13½	13½	14¾	
7¼	2¼		Certain-Teed	700	3½	3¼	3½	3¼	
23¼	3¼		Checker Cab Mfg	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	
54½	14¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	6500	28	22¾	26½	22¼	
46½	23½	2½	Ches & Ohio	7800	33¾	28	31½	29¾	
7¾	3½		Chi & Gt West	2600	5¾	4½	4¾	4¾	
27½	12		Chi & Gt W pf	2800	19½	16¾	17¼	16¾	
8¾	2		Chi Mil & St P	3000	3¾	3	3½	2¾	
15¾	3¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	1800	7½	5¾	6¾	5½	
45½	14	4	Chi & N'western	6300	18	15½	16	15½	
15¼	3½		Chi Pneu Tool	800	5¼	4¾	4¾	4¾	
65½	20		Chi Rock Isl & P	4400	29½	25¾	27½	26	
90	40	6	Chi R I & P 6%	800	47	43¼	47	43½	
110	50	7	Chi R I & P 7%	200	52	52	52	47	
25	8	3	Chi Yellow Cab	10	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
12¾	9		Chickasha Cot O	200	8½	8½	8½		
33¾	8		Childs Company	200	10½	10¼	10¼	10½	
28¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	11800	15¾	14½	14¾	15½	
27¾	26¾	2.60†	Cities Ice & Fuel	200	29	29	29	28½	
90	66¼	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	70	70	70	66¼	
4¾	1		City Stores	700	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
25	5		City Stores A	10	6	6	6		
34½	16¾	3	Cluett Peabody	200	23	22	22	22	
170	97½	7.50	Coca Cola	5000	114	108	109	110¼	
53½	49¾	3	Coca Cola A	200	50	50	50		
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	4500	34¼	33	33	34¼	
104½	87⅞	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	700	94½	93	94½	93	
17½	7⅝		Collins & Aikman	2200	12	11	11	11¾	
22¼	8½		Colo Fuel & Ir	1500	11	10¾	11	11	
45¾	16⅝	1½	Columbia Gas	38500	23¾	20¾	22	21½	
129½	66	6	Columbia G pf A	200	82	82	82	80	
111⅝	33	4	Columbian Carb	10000	48½	45½	46	46½	
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	3800	13½	11½	11½	11½	
92	55½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	60	66	64¾	66	62	
35½	20	3	Comm Cred A	200	21½	21½	21½		
25½	15	2	Comm Cred pf B	20	20	20	20	19½	
32	13½	2	Comm Inv Tr	2500	18¼	17¼	18¾	17¾	
106	99	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	50	100	99	99	100	
113	101	7	Comm I Tr 7%	50	113	113	113		
90	71	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	72	71	71	72	
31½	9½	1	Comm Solvents	8300	12	11½	11½	11½	
12	4½	.40	Comwlth & So	9900	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
34¼	15	2	Conde Nast Pub	200	16	16	16		
14¾	6¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	1400	12	11	11¾	11	
8	2		Consol Film Ind	800	3	2¾	2¾	3	
18⅞	7¾	2	Consol Film I pf	900	11⅞	10½	11½	10½	
109¾	61	4	Consol Gas	15000	74¾	71¾	72½	73¼	
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	800	100½	99½	100¼	100½	
15⅞	9½	1	Consol Laundries	200	10½	10	10½	10¾	
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	31	31	31	31	
1¾	¼		Consol Textile	400	½	½	½	½	
30	6¼		Cont Baking A	800	7¾	7	7	7¼	
8	3¾		Cont Baking B	200	3	3	3	3	
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	300	46	44½	45½	41	
62¾	31½	2½	Cont Can	7900	39¼	38	38	39¼	
167⅛	42¾		Cont Dia Fibre	1000	6	5½	5½	5¾	
51⅝	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	7500	27¾	26	27½	26¼	
4½	1¼		Cont Motors	1000	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12	5		Cont Oil	1500	7¼	6¾	6¾	7	
12	1½		Cont Shares	1200	2¼	1¾	1¾	1¾	
88½	38½	3	Corn Products	6500	47¾	43½	46½	45	
13	3¾		Cotty	700	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
34½	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	23	23	23	23	
38½	17	2.40	Crown Cork & S	800	20	18¾	19¾	18	
34¾	25	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	28	28	28	27	
24	22		Crucible Steel	1900	24½	23½	24½	24½	
106	48	7	Crucible Steel pf	80	70	70	70¼		
44	20	6	Cuba Ry pf	40	21¾	21	21		
49¾	29	4	Cudahy Packing	300	33	33	33	33	
106	35	6	Curtis Publishing	400	40	38	40		
119⅝	87⅞	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	90	89	89½	88½	
5¾	1¾		Curtis-Wright	2200	2½	2	2½	2	
6¼	2¼		Curtis-Wright-A	1200	3¼	3	3¾	3¾	
107	70	6	Cushman's	10	75	75	75	75	

—D—

22	4		Davison Chem	500	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½	
22	13¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf	600	14	13¾	14	14	
157¼	93	9	Del & Hudson	4500	109¾	102	104½	103½	
102	29¼	4	Del Lack & W	2200	44½	39	42	40	
180	113	9	Detroit Edison	1200	130	125¾	130¾	125¾	
23	13½	1	Diamond Match	1300	19¾	18¾	18¾	17	
23½	20¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	34½	34½	34½	24½	
13¼	6¾	1	Dome Mines	800	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼	
24	12	1.30	Dominion Stores	1100	18	16	16	16	
21¼	11	1	Douglas Air	1400	13¾	13	13½	13¾	
197	83¾	4†	Du Pont de Nem	21600	59	49¾	51½	51¾	
134½	108	6	*Du Pont deb	30	113	110	110	113¾	

—E—

185¾	93	8†	Eastman Kodak	3200	116½	107¾	113	108¾	
21½	11½	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	2100	16¾	14¾	15¾	14¾	
22	10½		Edison Bros A	200	14	14	14	14	
14¾	3	4	Elec Auto-Lite	8500	9¾	9	9¾	9¾	
110	68	7	Elec Auto-L pf	90	103¾	99	103½		
4½	1¾		Elec Boat	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9¾	2¼		Elect & Mus Ind	1200	4½	4¼	4¾	4¾	
20½	14½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	18500	23½	22¼	22½	23¾	
100¾	94½	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	94½	93¼	93½	95	
85¼	55	6	El Pwr&L 6% pf	700	67	63	67	63	
40	39	4	Elec Stor Battery	1600	34½	34	34	32	
45¾	30	3	Endicott-Johnson	300	34	32	32		
49	37	1.60	Engineer Pub S	200	41½	41½	41½		
91	69¼	5½	Equitable Off Bld	1600	75¾	73½	75¾	61½	
35	18½	2½	Equitable Off Bldg	1600	19¾	19¾	19¾	20½	
39¾	10¾		Erie RR	3800	15¼	13½	13¾	13½	
45½	13¾	4	Erie RR 1pf	1900	19¾	17	18	16¾	
40½	12	4	Erie RR 2pf	700	18	15	15	15	

37	12	35	Fed Dept Stores	400	27½	17	17	17¾	
48¾	28	1½†	Fed Lt & Trac	400	36½	33½	36½	29½	
45	23		Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	28	28	28		
43	11	1.20	Fed Mot Truck	100	15	15	15	15	
46½	22	2.60	Fidelity Phs F In	1700	30½	28¾	30½	28½	
68¼	58¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	64	63	64	63¾	
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	3600	48	44	48	44	
			Fisk Rubber	1800	⅝	⅜	⅜	⅝	
94½	10¼	1	Foster-Wheeler	3900	13½	12¾	14½	14½	
25½	18	85	Fourth Nat Inv	100	23¾	22	22	22	
3¾	1¼		Foundation	1900	2	1¾	1¾	2¼	
38¾	8	2½	Fox Film A	8800	9¾	8¾	8¾	9¾	
78	67	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	70	70	70	70	
43¼	19¾	3	Freeport Texas	3400	18⅝	17½	17¾	17¾	

—G—

60	21	3	Gamewell	30	25½	25	25	23½	
73¾	33½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	3800	46	45	46	44¼	
8	3		Gen Asphalt	3100	15	13¾	14½	14¾	
21¾	14¾	1	Gen Cable	700	15¾	15¼	15¼	17	
65	17		Gen Cooking						
84¾	34¾	1.60	Gen Electric	50400	22	20¾	20¾	21¾	
12¾	11¾	.30	Gen Elec Sp	3900	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¾	
56	30½	3	Gen Foods	11800	29¾	27	27½	27¼	
8	6½	.30	Gen Gas & E A	3200	3¼	3¼	3¼

CATTLE MARKET IN CHICAGO IS RATHER UNEVEN

Fed Steers and Yearlings Up—Mediums Lower—Hogs Gain—Lambs Lose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—The fat cattle market took a two-way trend at the Union Stock Yards here yesterday, some kinds advancing and others sliding back, while hogs wound up averaging about steady with a week ago and fat lambs broke sharply, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Strictly fed steers and yearlings ruled strong to 25 cents higher, but practically all other grades slipped 25-40 cents, compared with a week ago, with good grade long yearlings and medium-grade weighty beeves off most. Yearlings heifers were in light supply, and the market held steady, although some of the medium-grade butcher heifers and good fat cows lost 25 cents, low cutters and cutters remaining on a firm basis.

Vealers lost 50 cents and bulls held steady. Around 9000 western grass cattle arrived, slaughter material holding up well and replacement offerings gaining 25 cents and more.

New tops for the season were made on weighty steers at $10.60 and yearlings at $10.25, the upper crust of the crop turning at $9.75-$10.25 and the bulk at $7.25-$9.50; grassy kinds going mainly at $5-$6.50, although several sales were made at $7-$7.60. Yearling heifers reached $9.50, no strictly choice kinds being offered.

Fat cows sold upward to $5.75 with bulk of the greasers at $3.50@$5. The extreme top on weighty sausage bulls was $4.75, and the practical top on vealers stood at $8.50 late. Feeding steers went back to the country up to $7.25, and stockers made $7.10.

Hogs scaling over 200 pounds closed 5-10 cents higher, big weights showing more upturn, while lighter weights held steady and pigs lost 25 cents. Packing sows finished 25-40 cents higher, closer to butchers than any time this season.

The week's top was $5.80, paid at the close, bulk of the 200-300 pound butchers closing at $5.55-$5.75; 310-360 pounds, $5.15-$5.65; 170-190 pounds, $5.15-$5.50; 140-160 pounds $4.85-$5.15; pigs, $4-4.50; packing sows, 4.60-$5.15, smooth light kinds reaching $5.40 and above.

Fat lambs lost 50 cents-$1, bulking at $5.75-6.25, few $6.50. Fat ewes declined to a $1.50-$2 basis, a few Western making $2.25 and $2.50. Feeding lambs ruled strong, owing to broad country demand, bulking at $5.-$5.40.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	2½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2@2½	2@2½
Four to six months	2@2½	2@2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	29¾c	29¾c
Bar silver in London	17⅝d	17 7/16d
Bar gold in London	107s	107s 8d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1¼
60 days	1⅜@1¼
90 days	1⅜@1¼
4 months	1⅛@1⅜
5 months	2 @1⅞
6 months	2 @1⅞

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	2%
Boston	2	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	5½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	4½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3	Prague	7
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9½
Athens		Rome	7
Berlin	4	Tokyo	5.11
Berne	2	Stockholm	4½
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$3.89	$3.83½	$4.8665
Cables	3.89½	3.85	4.8665
France—franc	.0394	.0394	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1397	.1393	.139
Italy—lira	.0517	.0515	.0526
Germany—mark	.2355	.2345	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2235	.2210	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.01283¼	.01293¼	.193
Holland—florin	.4042	.4032	.402
Hungary—Pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.2235	.2210	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.00589¾	.00593¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0904	.0902	.193
Sweden—krona	.2335	.2290	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1969	.1963	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2500	.2500	*
Shanghai—tael	.3300	.3225	*
India—rupee	.2900	.2900	.3650
Japan—yen	.4937½	.4950	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4978	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4600	.4600	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2046	.2100	.4248
Brazil—milreis	.0530	.0550	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9863	.9863	.9737
Peru—pound	.3500	.3500	*
Uruguay—peso	.3600	.3600	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.8950	.8875	1.00

*Par unsettled.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 9—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	Oct. 8	Oct. 1
Circulation	£359,324,000	£357,308,000
Public deposits	18,893,000	30,069,000
Private deposits	130,727,000	115,306,000
Bankers accounts	78,858,000	63,645,000
Other accounts	51,879,000	51,564,000
Govt's securities	84,125,000	68,975,000
Other securities	42,613,000	46,848,000
Disc and adv	16,686,000	14,774,000
Securities	35,714,000	25,875,000
Reserves	52,240,000	53,961,000
Proportn res to liab	36.9%	37.1%
Bullion	136,564,000	136,159,000
Bank rate	6%	6%

TOLEDO BANKS' STATUS STRONG

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 9—An unusually strong cash position was shown by the four remaining banks here in the latest state and national bank call. It was the first since the unsettled banking situation this summer. The two largest banks, Toledo Trust Company and First National Bank, showed cash assets exceeding $31,000,000. The smaller banks, Spitzer-Rorick Trust & Savings Bank and West Toledo National Bank, also reported gains, with heavy cash assets.

BROKER REINSTATED

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—The board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange has reinstated to active membership Charles L. Woody Jr. of Woody & Co.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWF 6s '48	82	82
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	43	43
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	42	42
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	38¼	37
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '36	85½	85
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	96	96
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	53½	53
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78	74⅞
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	61	61
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77	76½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	68	67
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	13	10⅜
Amer Smelting 5s '47	99	99⅜
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅛	103
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	117⅜	116
Amer T&T coll 5s '46	106	105⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	104	103⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	104	103⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107⅜	106⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '66	96⅞	96⅝
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	85½	85
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	25	25
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	89⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	88¾	87¾
Armstrong Cork 5s '60	89	88
Associated Oil 6s '35	103¼	103⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stmp	91¼	90
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96⅝	96⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	103⅝	104⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '52	100	100
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	98	98
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	93¾	93¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99½	98⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	91⅜	91⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	69¾	69¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '53	95½	94⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s ev '60	73¼	70
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	83	82
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	102	101⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	82	82
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	97	96⅛
Belding Hem 6s '36	99¾	99¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107⅝	107½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107½	107
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	99½	98¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	100½	100½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	88¼	84½
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	81	81
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	19¼	19
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105⅞	105⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94	93½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103¼	103
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	104	103
Buff R & P 4½s '57	52½	50
Bush Term con 5s '55	85	84½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	82	82
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	83½	83⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	84½	83½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	83⅝	83⅛
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	87¾	87¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	85	82¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	92	91
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	92¾	90¼
Can North 4½s '35	64¼	64¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	108	104⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	101⅝	101
Can Pacific deb 4s	66	63¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	78	78
Can Pacific 5s '44	94	94
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	29	29
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	102½	102
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	50	50
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '51	88	88
Cen Pacific 5s '60	91¾	91⅜
Certainteed 5½s '48	43	43
Ches Corp 5s '47	87⅞	84
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	98½	98¼
Ches & O 4½s B	94	93
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	60	60
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	95¼	95¼
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	95½	95½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	104	102
Chicago Dist El & Gas 5s	102	102
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	21¼	19¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	58	56½
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	55	55
Chicago M&StP 3½s rec	53½	53½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	67½	66½
Chicago M&StP 4½s C	72	72
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	74	74
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	14¾	13
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	42	40¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	60	60
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	54	52
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	59	58
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	84½	86½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	87	87
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	99½	99½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	83½	80½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	63½	65
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	66½	66
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	60	56
Chicago StL Pitts 5s	101	101
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	99¼	99¼
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	112½	112½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	80	80
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	99	98
Childs Co 5s '43	58	58
Chile Copper 5s '47	63½	59½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	93¼	93¼
Cin Ind & Louis 5s '66	43½	43½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	88	88
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	95½	95
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	103½	103½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	32	31
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	95	94½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	60	57
Columbia G & E 5s deb '61	89½	87½
Columbia G & E 5s '52 May	89	88½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	95½	95⅛
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	92	91½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	92½	92½
Com Credit Co 6s '40	92½	92⅜
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	105¼	105¼
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	100¼	100
Con Gas 4½s '51	104½	104½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	24¾	24¾
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	105	105
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106¾	106
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104	104
Container Corp 6s '46	50½	50
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	58	58
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	3⅞	3⅝
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	40	40
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	103
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	98½	98
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	91¾	91¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101¼	101
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	35	33
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '55	35	35
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	35	35
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	101¾	100¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105½	108½
Dodge Bros cf 6s '40	93	93
Dold Packing 6s '42	98	95
Dul & I Range 5s '37	98	98
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104½	103⅞
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	9	9
Eq Gas 5s	100¼	100¼
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	52	52
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	55	52
Erie RR gen 4s '96	76	76
Erie RR ref 5s '67	59	57¾
Erie RR gen lien	61	59
Erie RR gen 5s '75	59	57
Erie & Jersey 6s '55	97½	97½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	89	89
Fisk Rubber 8s	23	23
Fla East Coast 5s '74	9	7⅞
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	10¼	10¼
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	23½	23½
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	82	82
Gen Bak Co 6½s '40	93½	93¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101½	104
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102	102
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	89¾	89¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	17	16½
Geo Car & Nor 6s '34	50	50
Goodrich 6s '45	51	50
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	71¾	70½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83	81¼
Grand Tk Ry Ry Can 6s '36	97½	97
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	101¾	100¼
Great Northern 4¼s '61	95	95
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	77½	77½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	91	90
Great Northern 7s '36 A	102	101½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	37¾	36
Houston Oil 5½s '40	77¾	77
Hudson Coal 5s '62	45	45
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	62	60¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s' 57	92	90
Humble Oil 5s '37	101½	101½
Humble Oil 5½s' 32	100¼	100¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106	105
Ill Central 4s '53	60	58
Ill Central 4¾s '66	55	49½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99¾	99¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	88	88
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	61½	47
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	69	68
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	63	62
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	58	57
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	57½	57
Inter Rap Trans 6s' 32	35	33⅞
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	79	78¼
Int Cement Corp 5s' 48	66	65½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	37	35
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	56⅞	56⅝
Int Paper 6s 55	41¼	41¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	48	48
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	59	56
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	64½	62½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	63½	62½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	78⅝	74⅜
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102½	102¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	73½	72
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	91⅞	90¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '56	93¾	93½
Kelsh Albee Orpheum 6s '46	50¼	50
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	72	73
Kings Co El 4s '49	75	74⅜
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	97½	97
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	89½	89½
Laclede Gas 5½s D '60	86¾	86¾
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	14	14
L'Autaro 6½s	14½	13
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	87	87
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	99	98
Loew's Inc 6s '41	89	89
Long Island rfg 4s '49	87	87
Long Island deb 5s '37	96	95½
Louis Arkansas 6s '34	43¾	43¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106	106
L&N uni 4s '40	93½	93½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	88	88
L&N 5s rct wi	99½	99
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	88	88
L&N rfg 5½s '2003	100¼	100
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	42	42
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	90	90
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	91	91
Metro Edison 4½s '58	98¾	98¾
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	101	101
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	89	88½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	103½	103½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103½	103½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	45	45
Min StP & SSM 5s '38 sta	70	70
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	77½	77½
Mo K&T 1st 4s '90	76½	76
Mo K&T adj 5s A '67	57½	57
Mo K&T pf 5s A '67	83	83
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	48¼	46½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	62	60
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	60	60
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	57	56
Mo Pac 5s I '81	58	56
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	57	55
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	89¼	89¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	100½	100½
Mutual Tel 5s	103½	103½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98	96¼
Nat Steel 5½s '60	82¾	81½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105½	105½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	79	78⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	80	80
N O T & M 4½s rcts '50	40¼	40
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	89¾	89¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s '2013	87	86
NYC&HR 4½s '14	94¾	93
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	94½	93
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	100	98¾
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	91½	89¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	83¾	80
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	98	97
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	70	67
NY City 4½s '60	90½	89½
NY Edison 5s '44	108	108
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113	113½
NY N H&H cv deb 3½s '56	49	47
NY N H&H cv 6s '40	100	100
NY N H&H cv 6s '48	105	105
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	41	41
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	52	48¾
NY Railway inc 5s '65	3	3
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	103	103
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	46¾	46¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102¾	102¼
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	61	61
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	100¼	100¼
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	102	100
Niag Share 5½s '50	75½	73½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	32¼	31
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	30½	28
North Am Co 5s '61	89¾	88
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	91	91
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	90	89¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102¼	102¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60¼	60
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	88	88
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	79¾	79¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	98¾	97½
Nor States Pow 5s B '41	103	102¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	108	108
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	30	30
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	97	97
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	87½	87
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100¾	100¾
Pan-Am ePt & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '40	20½	20½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	71	69
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	35	35
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	83	83
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	75	74½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	89	89
Penn Railroad 4½s '48	84	83
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	91¾	88
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	97½	96
Penn Railroad 5s '64	100	100
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	100½	100
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	103	104½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	94¾	94½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103	103
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	86½	86½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	97¾	96¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	84½	84½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	103½	103
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	44	44
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	45	43
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	101	101
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	93½	93½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	71¾	71
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	43½	43½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	77	77
Pub Svc E&G 5½s '37	103¼	103¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103¼	103¼
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	98	95
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '32	85	85
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	81½	49¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	33	31½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	61	60
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	61½	44¾
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	46	44¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	100	99
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	81	80¼
Seabd AL rfg ct	8	7½
Seabd AL 6s ct	8	7½
Seabd AL con 6s '49	8	7½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84½	84
Shell Union 5s '47	66½	66
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	66½	66¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	78½	78
Sinclair Cn O col rfg '37	81	81
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97½	97
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '52	98	97½
Skelly Oil Co 5s '51	90	89
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	103
Southern Bell T&T 5s '41	103½	103½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	97½	97½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	85	85
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	79½	78½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	79¼	78
Southern Pacific cv 5s '34	98¼	98¼
Southern Paci Ore A 4½s '77	97	97
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	58½	57
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	82	80½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¼	101¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	95½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	100½	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103¾	103¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	75	75
Texas Corp 5s '44	87	86½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	100	100
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32	32
Union El L & Pac 5½s '54	101¾	101¾
Union Pacific 4s '47	97¾	97¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	86	86
Union Pacific 5s	104	104
Union Pacific 4½s '67	94	94
Union Pacific 4s reg	94½	94
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	42	42
US Rubber Co 5s '47	53½	53
Util Lt & Trac 5s '44	89	89
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98½	97¾
Util Po & Lt 5s '59 ww	50	48
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	55	54
Vanadium 5s	67½	67½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '43	18½	18
Virginia Ry 5s '62	98	97½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100	100
Wabash RR 4½s '78	35	34½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	90¼	90¼
Wabash RR 5½s '75	40	40
Wabash RR 5s D '90	40	40
Walworth 6s '45	30	30
Warner Quinlan6s '39	36¼	36¼
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104½	104½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	46½	44½
Warner Bros 6s	7	7
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103½	103
West Shore 4s 2361	84	83¾
Western Electric 5s '44	102	101¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	62	60½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	59¼	59¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	73	73
Western Union 5s '51	99½	98¾
Western Union col 5s '38	101	101
Western Union 6½s '36	108	108
Western Union 5s '60	98	98
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102	102
Wilkesbarre & East 1st & g 4½	77½	77½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	83¾	83¾
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 ct	35	35

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Oct. 9	Last Oct. 8
4th 4¼s '38	101.31	101.28	101.28	102.9
US 3¾s '43 Mar	100.8	99.31	99.31	
US 3¾s '43 Jan	100.10	99.26	99.31	
US 3¼s '47	100.16	99.24	99.24	100.16
US 3¼s '56	102.17	102.17	102.17	102.24
US 3½ '49	99.	98.3	98.3	99.4
US 4s '54	104.18	104.10	104.10	104.20
US 4¼s '52	108.16	108.6	108.6	108.20
US 3s '55	97.18	96.8	96.18	97.15

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	40	37½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	76½	76½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	18½	18½
Antioquia 7s B '45	21	20
Argentine Gov 6½s '43	38	36
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	40¼	40¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	40½	40½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	41¼	41¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	41¾	40
Australia 4½s '56	37	37
Australia 5s '55	42¾	42
Australia 5s '57	43	42
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	96⅞	96⅛
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	82¾	80½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84	83¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	89	89
Belgium (King) 7s '45	93	90
Belgium (King) 7s '50	91	88¾
Berlin (City) 6s '58	36	35¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	35	33
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	37	33½
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	33¼	33
Bogota (City) 8s '45	8	8
Bolivia (Rep) 7½ '58	8½	8
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	8½	8½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	11	10¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99¼	98
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	17	17
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	22½	20¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	20	20
Brazil (US) 8s '41	38	36
Brisbane 6s '50	31	31
Brisbane 5s '57	31	31
Brisbane 5s '58	33¼	33¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	30	30¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	34¾	34¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '53	40¼	40

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CALIFORNIA IS ON NEW SYSTEM

Coach W. A. Ingram Is Developing Eleven for the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 9—Under the coaching of William A. Ingram, the University of California is developing a football team which is expected to put the Golden Bears a long way from the unsatisfactory season which the 1930 eleven went through. Two games have been played the Bears defeating Santa Clara in the opening game by the narrow margin of 6 to 2 and then losing to St. Mary's College 14 to 0. While these results may not be entirely satisfactory to California, it must be remembered that it takes time to develop a new coaching system and the real answer as to how much better the 1931 team is than the 1930 eleven will not be answered until the season is well along.

Henry W. Schaldach '32, first-string halfback and star of the Santa Clara game, met with a mishap in that contest and will be out of the lineup for several weeks. In his place is Leon Valianos '33, former quarterback, while Capt. Edwin H. Griffiths '32, who was Schaldach's running mate, is being made into a fullback. Raymond E. East '32 is taking Captain Griffiths' halfback position, and Charles W. Stewart '34, 1930 freshman quarterback, is calling signals.

George R. Watkins '32, halfback, may work into the first-string combination, especially since Schaldach, the only other reliable punter, is incapacitated. Watkins is the best punter on the squad, averaging over 50 yards, and is a good passer; but he does not work so well in the running plays as East and Valianos. William C. McCutcheon '32 and Ulrich A. Fritschi '33 are two experienced halfbacks who are almost certain to see service.

Two Seasoned Fullbacks

At fullback, Coach Ingram has two seasoned players who will give Captain Griffiths a run for the first-string job. They are Ralston W. Gill '32, potentially the best of the group, but a player who has fallen far below the standard he set for himself two seasons ago, and Augustus L. Castro '33, who showed considerable promise as a reserve last year and who has been improving ever since.

Joseph G. Smith '32, formerly a fullback, is being groomed for quarterback, probably the weakest spot in the backfield. Edward J. Kirwan '32, a letterman, is being held in reserve. Sheldon E. Potter '32, also a letterman, may be used; but he is light and lacks the experience of the other men.

The line is in a more stable condition than the backfield. Frank W. Medanich '32, letterman of two seasons, is the most likely choice for the pivot position. Maurice F. Baldwin '33 and Thorvald Hansen '32, 195-pound letterman, are good men; but they are not considered to have much chance against the veteran Medanich.

Guard and tackle material is plentiful. Two sophomores, Arthur W. Carlson '34, guard, and John Ransome '34, tackle, did fine work against Santa Clara and seem to be in the first-string to stay. Richard C. Tozer '33 is holding the other tackle berth, and a newcomer, Robert W. McArthur '34, the other guard position. He will probably be replaced by Robert R. Neuhaus '33 or Sam S. Gill, both of whom have been incapacitated. Two lettermen, Gerald C. Easterbrooks '32, tackle, and Robert C. Pascoe '33, guard, have been forced to play on the second string. Milo S. Mallory '33 is also a strong contender for a tackle job.

Ends Are a Problem

The ends are a problem. With the graduation last spring of Ellis L. Thornton and Russell G. Avery, both lettermen of two seasons, the new coach was left with the difficult task of choosing two men from a group of mediocre players. Louis F. DiResta '32 and Edward I. Waterbury '33 are the present choices. J. Ralph Stone '32 and Robert B. Bartlett '32, both lettermen, are possible first-string players, but neither is consistent. Two other candidates must be considered; they are John L. Sublett '34 and Sherlock Hackley '34, ends on the 1930 freshman team.

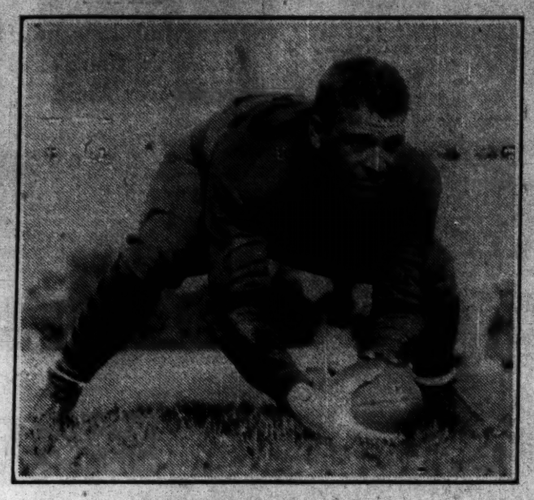
Almost any combination that Coach Ingram should choose to put on the field should show a fairly heavy line and a light backfield. The present first-string line of DiResta, Waterbury, Ransome, Tozer, Carlson, McArthur and Medanich averages about 190 pounds, and the backfield, with Stewart, East, Valianos and Griffiths, Gill or Castro about 180 pounds, or less. He can stay within his first and second teams and play a line that averages about 198 pounds, but with no good backfield combination can he make it average much more than 180 pounds.

However, regardless of size or lack of it, experience or lack of that, the prospects for the 1931 California varsity are yet to be proved. The showing against Santa Clara and St. Mary's was somewhat disappointing, but Ingram had less than two weeks in which to prepare his team for the first game. New coaching and new plays cannot be expected to show immediate results in so short a time. What time will tell in regard to the revolutionized football situation at California, critics cannot say, but one thing is certain, there are signs of promise for a comeback, even if slow and gradual.

SARAZEN WINS LANNIN GOLF

SALISBURY PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 9 (AP)—Splashing through a heavy rain in close to par figures, Gene Sarazen of the Lakeville Country Club, Great Neck, N. Y., yesterday scored his second successive victory in the $3000 J. J. Lannin Memorial open golf tournament. Despite the bad weather, Sarazen negotiated the No. 4 course of the Salisbury Country Club in 72 on his last round yesterday to finish with a 72-hole total of 304, two strokes ahead of Harry Cooper of Chicago, whose Brilliant 69 in the morning gave him a tie for first place at the 54-hole mark. Sarazen's four rounds were 68—70—74—72—284. Cooper's two 69s failed to win for him when he shot a 74 after each one to finish with a total of 286. Macdonald Smith of Great Neck took third place with a 290 total. Aubrey Boomer, veteran professional from France, finished a stroke outside the prize division with 304.

Leads the Boilermakers



CAPT. C. L. MILLER '32
Purdue University Football Team

Springboks Beat Newport, 15 to 3

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Eng., Oct. 9—Critics are busy today amending their first impression of the Springboks, for the South African Rugby footballers, who last Saturday commenced their English tour with an unimpressive win against the combined Gloucestershire-Somersetshire fifteen, defeated the famous Newport Club here yesterday, 15 points (four tries, one penalty goal) to 3 points (one try).

The most noticeable improvement in the visitors' play compared with last Saturday's performance was the increased "ginger" in all divisions, especially among the gigantic forwards. The finishing power of the backs, too, was more marked and they opened out the game in a highly commendable fashion.

Newport was at some disadvantage through losing the services of a forward, J. R. Edwards, in the second half, but this cannot be said to have affected the result as the South Africans' outsides ran through irresistibly with many spectacular combined movements.

The Springboks scored the first try on British soil four minutes after the kickoff, and it was the outcome of a maneuver started by Capt. Benny Osler. The tourists' renowned tryhalf intercepted a pass intended for a Newport man, and ran forward some distance and then crosskicked to the left, where M. Zimmerman was coming up fast. The winger gathered in the ball cleverly and ran express for the line to touch down near the corner flag.

Flouw added a second try before the interval, and after the change of ends, J. Van der Merle scored an opportunistic try; Captain Osler zigzagged his way cleverly to the line, and George Brand, fullback, considered worthy to rank among the best of all time, kicked a penalty goal.

Newport's solitary score came through a try by K. Richards in the first half.

Thebaud Wins By A Narrow Margin

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 9 (AP)—Gertrude L. Thebaud, Gloucester's challenger for the International Fishermen's Trophy, went out today for the second race of her series with the Elsie, being sailed as a prelude to the fishermen's classic at Halifax next week.

Capt. Ben Pine, who sailed Thebaud yesterday, sent her out today in charge of Capt. John Matheson, veteran of the fishing banks. Captain Pine and his followers were keenly disappointed at Thebaud's performance yesterday, when she defeated the defender of 1921 by the narrow margin of 2m. 27s.

This, they felt, was not sufficient to give Thebaud a chance to wrest the championship of the North Atlantic fleet from Capt. Angus Walters and his champion salt banker Bluenose of Lunenburg, conqueror of the Elsie 10 years ago. Pine was far from satisfied with Thebaud's ballasting and he sent her fore topsail ashore after the race for recutting. Meanwhile Captain Pine was saving his own energy for the clash with Captain Walters at Halifax on Oct. 17.

Today's race again will be sailed over an 18-mile triangular course of six-mile reach, another six-mile broad reach, and a beat home. Yesterday's race was sailed in a brisk southwest wind which bore both schooners down until seas boarded their lee rails. Two of Thebaud's crew escaped being washed overboard only by prompt assistance from their shipmates.

WILMER HINES WINS TWO TENNIS TITLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 9—Wilmer Moore Hines, University of North Carolina student, yesterday captured the third annual Middle Atlantic intercollegiate tennis singles tournament when he defeated John Martin of the University of Virginia, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2, at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club.

Paired with Harley Shuford, Hines won the doubles title also. The North Carolina team defeated University of Virginia representatives in Edward T. Newell Jr. and James P. Delafield, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

In singles, Martin started off with a bang, but Hines soon solved his opponent's game and held the upper hand throughout the remainder of the match. The summary:

MIDDLE ATLANTIC INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS
SINGLES—Final Round

Wilmer Moore Hines, Columbia, S. C., and University of North Carolina, defeated John Martin, University of Virginia, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Wilmer Hines and Harley Shuford, North Carolina, defeated Edward T. Newell Jr. and James P. Delafield, University of Virginia, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. DuBois Wins The Senior Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 9—The United States Women's Senior Golf Association has a new champion for 1931 in the person of Mrs. Leila C. DuBois of the Wee Burn Club, Inc., of Noroton, Conn., as a result of her turning in a card of 167 for the 36 holes of medal play over the Westchester Country Club course here. On the first day she turned in an 87, while yesterday she turned in a fine 80 for the second 18 holes. Mrs. DuBois held the title in 1927.

Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., finished as the runnerup with a card of 173, while Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of the Brooklawn Country Club, Bridgeport, Conn., titleholder in 1925, 1926 and 1928, finished third with a card of 177. Mrs. R. F. Reid of the Westwood Country Club, who finished the first 18 holes of play at the top of the list with a card of 85, turned in a 96 yesterday to give her a total of 181 and sixth place in the list. The cards:

Mrs. L. C. DuBois, Wee Burn	87	80	167
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion	86	87	173
Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn	92	85	177
Mrs. E. T. Gross, R. I. C. C.	89	89	178
Mrs. J. R. Price, Oakmont	87	91	178
Mrs. R. F. Reid, Westwood	85	96	181
Mrs. E. W. Stifel, Wheeling C. C.	92	90	182
Mrs. C. F. Downey, Springfield	93	92	185
Mrs. E. G. Betts, Westchester	98	87	185
Mrs. G. W. Roope, Brae Burn	94	92	186
Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Brae Burn	93	93	186
Mrs. A. G. Hupfel, Rumson	93	93	186
Mrs. S. E. Bentley, Brae Burn	96	93	189
Mrs. O. White, New Haven C. C.	101	89	190
Mrs. S. S. Laird Jr., Westchester	93	98	191
Mrs. S. P. Jadwin, Nassau	96	96	192
Mrs. Hugh Halsell, Sl'py Hollow	102	91	193
Mrs. H. C. House, Farmington	95	98	193
Mrs. H. S. Taintor, Wee Burn	98	95	193
Mrs. L. H. Jenks, Richmond C'ty	97	97	194
Mrs. W. C. Dennison, Cleveland	95	100	195
Mrs. O. N. Clark, Hempstead	100	96	196
Mrs. H. F. Knight, South Shore	96	100	196
Mrs. J.D.Schroeder, Dorset Field	100	96	196
Miss Florence McNeely, Merion	95	101	196
Mrs. L.J. Smith, North Hills	101	96	197
Mrs. Walter Perry, Fairfield	94	103	197
Mrs. J. P. Westcott, Brae Burn	99	99	198
Mrs. M. M. Singer, Westchester C. C.	101	99	200
Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack	98	102	200
Mrs. O. W. Crosby, Woodlawn	94	107	201
Mrs. E. W. Brooks, Rockland	100	102	202
Mrs. W. M. Willis, Oakland	99	103	202
Mrs. H. Markle, Bluefield	100	102	202
Mrs. W. Wurtenberg, New Haven	104	100	204
Mrs. J. Maxwell, Merion	109	95	204
Mrs. A. G. Pratt, Knickerbocker	104	100	204
Mrs. S. N. Huffard, Bluefield	105	101	206
Mrs. R. A. Gillespie, Woodway	103	104	207
Mrs. G. R. McClellan, Apawamis	105	103	208
Mrs. J. Milliang, Old C. C.	103	106	209
Mrs. P. H. Jadwin, H'ty'ton Bay	104	106	210
Mrs. E. Deyo, Pomonock	108	103	211
Mrs. R. P. Payson, Portland	109	102	211
Miss E. M. Brigham, Brae Burn	109	104	213
Mrs. C. P. Uebelacker, Arcola	110	106	216
Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Merion	110	107	217
Mrs. B. T. Kissam, Apawamis	109	110	219
Mrs. H. M. Ridabock, Woodway	111	110	221
Mrs. G. T. Montgomery, Eng'w'd	115	106	221
Mrs. P. R. Utley, Brae Burn	111	119	230
Mrs. J. W. Escher, Knickerb'k'r	113	118	231
Miss B. Barnes, Midwick	120	110	230
Mrs. F. E. Enos, Englewood	119	124	243
Mrs. H. T. Walden, Apawamis	127	118	245
Miss M. Gwynne, Apawamis	131	117	248
Mrs. M. U. Dallam, Woodward	126	136	262

HARVARD LETTER AWARDS APPROVED

The committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard University has approved the following letter awards:

Varsity Baseball—Major "H": Benjamin H. Bassett '31, Samuel L. Batchelder '31, Emil J. DesRoches '31, Reginald Fincke '32, Albert J. Lupien '32, James P. McCaffrey '33, Edward H. McGrath '31, Capt. William H. MacHale '31, Edmund A. Mays '32, Warren K. Page '31, Judson L. Rex '31, John E. Sheldon '32, Benjamin H. Ticknor '31, William B. Wood '32, Hiram W. Sibley '31, manager. The following sat on the bench in uniform—minor "H": P. A. Ketchum '31, R. D. Kiernan '33, S. Smith '31, H. W. Taylor '33.

First Varsity 150-Pound Crew (Minor "H")—D. B. W. Brown '32, manager.

Varsity Crew (Major "H")—William B. Bacon '33, Malcolm Bancroft '33, Henry H. Bissell '33, Gerard J. Cassedy '33, Josiah M. Erickson '32, John W. Hallowell '31, Capt. Waldo H. Holcombe '33, Robert Saltonstall '33, Albert M. Webster '31, Robert L. Scott '31, manager.

Junior Varsity Crew (Major "H")—Francis S. Holmes '31. Minor "H": T. E. Armstrong '32, R. H. Hallowell '33, A. L. Nickerson '33, A. H. Parker '32, A. B. Rood '31, F. J. Swayne '33, W. L. Thompson '32, S. H. Wolcott '33.

Varsity Track (Major "H")—Arthur Foote '33, John M. Morse '34—competed in the Oxford-Cambridge meet.

The following changes and additions have been made in the Harvard athletic schedules:

A baseball game with Keio University of Japan has been arranged for June 18, 1932. The varsity basketball team will play Providence College on Jan. 20, 1932, instead of Holy Cross. The location of the two hockey games which the Harvard varsity team will play with Dartmouth has been changed. The game on Feb. 13, 1932, will be played at the Boston Garden instead of Hanover. The game on Saturday, Feb. 20, is to be played at Hanover instead of the Boston Garden.

PURDUE LOOKS TO BACKFIELD

Veterans Expected to Help Keep Boilermakers in Football Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 9—Purdue University's hopes of maintaining the fast pace that it has set in collegiate football circles for the past three years will depend upon the development of capable guards and tackles to replace the forward wall stars of last year who have been lost via the graduation route, according to Coach Noble Kizer.

"We are particularly fortunate in retaining a great group of backfield stars headed by Ed Risk, along with all of the centers and ends from last season, but the problem of filling the shoes of E. G. Van Bibber, H. J. Buttner, G. T. Stears, D. D. Trimble and J. M. Christman at the guard and tackle positions is apt to prove troublesome," said Coach Noble Kizer, when questioned concerning prospects for the eleven. "However," he added, "if the guards and tackles live up to expectations, we should again have a strong combination that will be a contender for the conference title."

One Senior Backfield

In the backfield, Purdue should have little concern, for the Old Gold and Black can throw onto the field one entire veteran senior backfield of major lettermen and another quartet made up of three sophomores working with R. J. Horstman '33, veteran fullback, that promises to make the veteran combination step. In the senior combination of backs are such outstanding stars as Edward Risk '32, leading ground gainer in the "Big Ten" last season, who averaged over six yards a rush in Conference games; A. J. Yunevich '32, one of the hardest hitting fullbacks in the middle West; J. C. Purvis '32, a sturdy blocking right halfback, and J. A. White '32, veteran quarterback of the past two seasons that has seen Purdue lose only two out of 16 games, both of the losses being by one-point margins.

Backing up this group of veterans it is expected that Kizer will have a shock troop ball-carrying combination, composed of Horstman, J. F. Hecker '34, K. R. Moore '34 and P. F. Pardonner '34. Hecker and Moore, halfbacks, and Pardonner, quarterback, are all unusually promising sophomores, although Moore, who had never played fcotball before enrolling at Purdue a year ago, may be displaced by E. J. Carter '34, a passing and running back.

There should be little concern about the center of the line, for all three of the pivot men who played last season are again available and include Capt. C. L. Miller '32, an outstanding choice for "All-Conference" honors, J. W. Oehler '33 and L. H. Sherbeck '32. Miller, who tips the scales at around 195 pounds, is unusually effective on the defense, where his speed makes him invaluable in knocking down forward passes in the middle zone.

Veteran Guards Lost

A diffrent story, however, is provided when the guard position comes up for consideration. All of last year's regulars have been lost and the burden will rest on the shoulders of last year's reserves and the incoming sophomores. Judging from early performances, C. R. Janecek '33, M. B. Westerman '33, Sam Voinoff '32 and J. H. Letsinger '33 hold the edge in the battle, with the choice for the first-string lineup still remaining a toss-up.

The tackle situation is likewise in somewhat of a muddle with no regulars returning, although E. F. Ungers '33, R. A. Chubb '32, J. Z. Husar '33, E. T. Boswell '32 and H. J. Eward '33 form a sturdy quintet of lettermen. However, they all seem to lack the spark that made Van Bibber and Buttner a great pair of tackles. Purdue's main hopes at the present rest on the ability of Coach Kizer to develop the linemen in the same manner that he made "All-Americans" out of Sleight and Van Bibber, tackles of the last two seasons.

Paul Moss '33, a rangy 175-pound end who was stamped last season as one of the outstanding wing prospects in the middle West, will undoubtedly be seen again in his familiar position, while P. R. Calvert '32, a senior veteran, holds the edge in the battle for the other wing position. R. M. Bateman '33, and B. W. Merz '33, last year's reserves, will undoubtedly see a lot of action, while Kizer has a lot of faith in the ability of two sophomores, E. P. Lowery '34 and F. L. Hass '34.

BRUNIE DEFEATS NORRIS WILLIAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 9—R. Norris Williams 2d., former United States tennis champion, bowed to Harry Brunie of New York who yesterday won a brilliant five-set match in the semifinal round of the eighteenth annual fall tennis tournament of the Virginia Hot Springs Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3. The other final round bracket was filled by J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., when he defeated Cedric A. Major of New York, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

Another upset occurred yesterday, this time in the women's singles when Miss Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., defeated Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi of Italy and New York, 4—6 6—4, 8—6. Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman of London, Eng., Miss Ridley's touring partner, gained the final round also, defeating Miss Florence S. LeBoutilliere of Old Westbury, Long Island, N. Y. The summary:

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS TENNIS CLUB INVITATION TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Harry Brunie, New York, defeated R. Norris Williams 2d, Pennsylvania, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3.

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated Cedric A. Major, New York, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Eng., defeated Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi, Italy and New York, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6.

Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman, London, Eng., defeated Miss Florence S. LeBoutilliere, Old Westbury, L. I., N. Y., 6—3, 6—3.

MISS KIRKHAM IN GOLF FINAL

Meets Miss Mackenzie for Canadian Close Title in 18-Hole Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 9—Two previous winners of the Canadian ladies' close golf championship, Miss Margery Kirkham of the Forest Hills Golf Club of Lachine, Que., the defending champion and runner-up for the open title last week, and Miss Ada Mackenzie, holder of the crown in 1927-8-9 as well as three times winner of the Canadian open, will meet in the 18-hole final for the close title. Both finalists won their semifinals on Thursday by one hole and each scored a par 3 on the home hole to win, each of the losers just failing with their long putts for a 3 which would have caused one or more extra holes. Miss Kirkham defeated Mrs. C. S. Eddis of the Rosedale Golf Club by winning the last two holes after being one down with two to play while Miss Mackenzie, after losing the sixteenth and seventeenth to see a two-hole lead wiped out, won the eighteenth from Mrs. E. W. Whittington of the Toronto Golf Club, her opponent in the 1927 final.

The scoring was not as good as the four players turned in in previous matches of the tournament, Mrs. Whittington having an 89 for the par 77 test and the other three carding 87's, but what the matches lacked in brilliant shot-making they made up for in the tenseness of the struggles.

In the Kirkham-Eddis struggle neither player had a lead of more than one hole at any time and nine of the holes were halved. They were all square at the turn, Mrs. Eddis winning the first and eighth and losing the fourth and seventh. She took the lead at both the twelfth and sixteenth and lost it at the fifteenth and seventeenth. The winner had the margin in the fortune of the game, but the loser failed to take advantage of a number of chances that were offered to her.

The Mackenzie-Whittington game was not quite so tense, but three times a lead of two holes was wiped out, by Miss Mackenzie once and by the loser twice. The latter won the first and third, but then lost the fourth, fifth and sixth. She won the seventh, but dropped the ninth to be one down at the turn. Miss Mackenzie won the tenth, but Mrs. Whittington, after halving the eleventh, won the twelfth and thirteenth to square the match. The winner then scored wins on the fourteenth and fifteenth, but lost the next two holes and the match was squared for the fourth time with only one hole to play. The summary:

CANADIAN LADIES' CLOSE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Miss Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine, defeated Mrs. C. S. Eddis, Rosedale Golf Club, Bedford Park, Toronto, 1 up.

Miss Ada Mackenzie, Ladies' Golf and Tennis Club of Toronto, defeated Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto Golf Club, Long Branch, 1 up.

ENS RELEASED BY PIRATES

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 9 (AP)—Jewel Ens, manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates since late in the 1929 season, was given his unconditional release by the club yesterday. It was said a new manager would not be announced at this time. The Pirates finished in fifth place in the National League in both 1930 and 1931, the two full years of Ens' managership. It became known some weeks ago that he would not be retained as the Buccaneer Pilot, in which position he succeeded Donie Bush.

POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Postal savings deposits in September probably will show an increase of $48,000,000 to $50,000,000 over the $414,983,986 at the close of August, the post office estimates. So far only one-fourth of the country has been heard from.

Braves Purchase Shires for $10,000

ED CUNNINGHAM, secretary of the Boston National League baseball club, today announced that Art Shires, hard-hitting first baseman of the Milwaukee American Association Club, has been purchased by the Braves for $10,000. Al Bool, a catcher, will go to Milwaukee in the deal. Shires formerly played with Chicago and Washington in the American League. He is a right-handed batter.

HARD SCHEDULE FOR ANNAPOLIS

New System and Coach to Face Severe Football Test for First Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 9—With a new coach, who with his assistants, is well versed in the Knute Rockne style of play, the football team of the United States Naval Academy has undertaken an unusually difficult schedule this season, with only fair hopes of success, ending with a game probably Dec. 12, with the cadets of the Military Academy, for the benefit of the unemployed.

With Louis J. Kirn '32, the star halfback of the team, temporarily out of the play, E. E. Miller, line coach last year and now head coach, has been somewhat handicapped for his early games, and has had to develop a new set of backs to fill in the gaps, especially as H. C. Tschirgi '32, his chief associate, has not been exhibiting anything like the grade of football he showed last season. But a pair of sophomores, Gordon Paiea Chung-Hoon '34, from Hawaii, and Benjamin F. Walkup '34, are coming along nicely, and with Edmond G. Konrad '32 also showing well, prospects are brightening in the back field.

Besides Kirn, T. M. Fleck '32, another back, and J. B. Davis '32, at quarterback, are temporarily out, and both will strengthen the squad greatly when they are ready. Meantime, J. H. Campbell '33 is doing very well at fullback, with T. B. Hurley '32, who just rejoined the squad last week; L. H. Erck '33, N. T. Samuels '33, and a pair of sophomores, J. J. Waybright '34 and R. F. Sellars '34, at fullback, the veteran T. A. Jones '33, and another bunch of members of last year's plebe team, Kinsey Jones, Walter H. Baumberger, Lawrence R. Becht, John C. Hampson, and Leslie M. Slack as halfbacks, are ready to fill in as needed.

Davis at Quarterback

In the absence of Davis, J. B. Denny '33 is doing fairly well at quarterback, with S. P. Moncure '32 the second string selection. But it is likely that Davis will get the position when he is ready.

It is in the line, with its wealth of veteran material handed over from last year, that the real strength of the midshipmen lies, and on defense particularly this will be shown. Capt. M. H. Tuttle '32, at center, G. W. Underwood '32, at guard, and L. A. Bryan '32, at tackle, are all veterans of the Ingram machine, and are all filling in the right side of the line with great effect, while Ensign R. M. Bowstrom, who was at left tackle last year, and is now back as line coach, is working with fine effect with F. C. Thompson '32, a substitute guard last year, and G. S. James '32, also a substitute in 1930, for the left side of the line.

At center, in addition to Tuttle, R. P. Harbold Jr. '34 is showing well, though he stands small chance of replacing the veteran, while W. L. Dawson '33, and two more sophomores, W. B. Brooks and J. B. McNaughton, are also working on the squad.

Veteran Guards

Underwood, at right guard, and Thompson, at left, are backed up by another veteran in J. R. Reedy '33, while W. T. Stannard '32, J. N. Ogle '33, E. S. Miller '33, R. W. Curtis '33, and a pair of sophomores, R. K. Johnston and F. D. Pfotenhauer, are on the squad. Another candidate, who was on the scrubs as a back, got into the William and Mary game last Saturday, as a guard, in the person of Charles H. Clark '34.

Miller and Bowstrom have a wealth of new material to fill the places of the 1930 star. Besides James, who is listed as the most available candidate, T. E. Chambers '32, and V. B. McCrea '32, are veterans, as well as W. R. Kane '33, while four juniors and two sophomores, T. H. Moorer '33, L. F. Heileman '33, F. H. Brownrigg '33, F. J. Smedley '33, Archibald Stone Jr. '34, and J. M. Wilson '34, are also listed.

Veteran Ends Gone

Lawrence Smith '32 is the veteran end of the play, but to fill the place of J. W. Byng, J. F. Greathouse, and E. P. Steffanides Jr., all of whom graduated last year, has been the problem. L. T. Elliott '32, on the squad for the past three years, is being groomed to act as chief receiver of forward passes, an important feature of the Rockne game, while another squad veteran is R. M. Pray '33, who has moved from his plebe position as center to end, and is also likely to have many chances as receiver. H. E. Born '32 is also on the list, while D. C. Miller '34, W. G. Cameron '33, J. D. Fulp Jr. '34, C. E. Perkins '32, C. B. Jones '33, W. V. Pratt 2d '33, M. A. Tyler '33, and H. Q. Murray '34, are likewise listed.

Following their success over William and Mary College, 13 to 6, last Saturday, the team will encounter the University of Maryland at Washington this week, and will also pay visits to Princeton, Columbus, Ohio, Baltimore, and end its regular season at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on Dec. 5.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Harvard 15, Holy Cross 55.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Salem 13, Morris Harvey 0.

BY-PLAYS

A WORTHY SUCCESSOR TO TILDEN

IF ONE may judge from his accomplishments during the past year the United States has in H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., of Pasadena, Calif., a worthy successor to William T. Tilden 3d, in the field of lawn tennis. The young University of Southern California sophomore even gives indications of surpassing the brilliant record piled up by Tilden and if he does the tennis world will have a chance to see the greatest player that ever wielded a racquet. Although only twenty years old and ranked only eighth in the United States ranking list for 1930, he has won or assisted in winning no less than twenty-five titles during the past six months or so, a showing which must come pretty close to being a record in itself.

The winning of twenty-five tournaments is impressive in itself, but when it is remembered that among these tournaments were the United States turf singles, the United States clay-court singles and doubles, the Longwood Bowl singles and doubles, the Pacific Southwest singles and doubles, the Seabright singles, the Rye doubles and the Newport Casino singles and doubles, the performance becomes even more remarkable as, in capturing these events, he was called upon to meet the very best players of the country as well as some of the leading players of England. His showing was not in the least along the lines of a "fluke" and it is no wonder that he is being regarded as the player around which the United States must build a Davis Cup team that can bring that famous trophy back to its home port. And they say he is as good at basketball as he is at tennis, which means opponents of the Trojans this year will have to watch out.

* * *

TROJANS COLLECTING INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Students at University of Southern California keep going out and bringing back individual championships from all parts of the country. The most recent premier honor won by a Trojan, the national singles lawn tennis crown of the United States, attracts attention to the parade of title gleaners.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. '34, of course, won the tennis laurels. In track and field competition, Frank C. Wykoff '32 won the 100-yard dash in Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., National Collegiate and A. A. U. meets. Victor E. Williams '31 did the same in the 440-yard dash, and Robert H. Hall '32 won firsts in the national college 16-pound shotput and the discus throw.

Football, though a team game, finds Southern California represented by Ernest Pinckert '32, who was picked for halfback on many All-American selections.

C. L. "Buster" Crabbe '33 won five national A. A. U. swimming titles indoors and outdoors, and the 440-yard freestyle national college crown. M. R. "Mickey Riley" Galitzen '33 won both the high and low board national A. A. U. diving championships and the collegiate high-board title. This certainly is a brilliant showing for the Los Angeles institute.

ST. PAUL NOW BACK IN TITLE RUNNING

LITTLE WORLD SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Against	P.C.
Rochester	4	3	38	34	.571
St. Paul	3	4	34	38	.429

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 9 (AP)—The St. Paul Saints, champions of the American Association, jumped back into the running for the Little World Series title yesterday, as they fell on Rochester pitchers for 17 hits to defeat the International League pennant holders, 9 to 5, in the seventh game. The St. Paul victory left the Redwings leading by four games to three.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Paul	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	9	17	1
Rochester	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	5	11	4

Batteries—Betts and Penner; Moss, Hill, Foreman, Judd and Florence. Losing pitcher—Moss. Umpires—Snyder, McCormick, Johnson and Carroll. Time—1h. 43m.

MISS STIFEL WINS GOLF CUP

WAVERLEY, Mass., Oct. 9—Miss Fritzie Stifel of Wheeling, W. Va., won the Townsend Cup at the Belmont Spring Country Club golf course, here, yesterday by turning in a card of 257 for the 54 holes of medal play. This was four strokes better than the card turned in by Miss Dorothy Richards of Weston, Mass., who finished second.

SEALS COME FROM BEHIND TO WIN, 7-4

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE PLAYOFF

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
San Francisco	3	0	18	11	1.000
Hollywood	0	3	11	18	.000

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9 (AP)—After spotting the Hollywood Stars to a three-run lead, the San Francisco Seals came from behind last night to win the third game of the Pacific Coast League playoff series and virtually cinch the 1931 championship. The home team, victorious in the previous two contests won 7 to 4.

The teams will go to Los Angeles today for the fourth contest of the seven-game series. It will be played at Wrigley Field, Saturday. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
San Francisco	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	x	7	12	0
Hollywood	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	12	1

Batteries—Zinn and Mealey; Turner and McEvereid.

Restaurants

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The WINDSOR GARDEN
Luncheons 50c, 65c, 75c
148 E. 50th St. (*) Dinners $1, $1.25
10 W. 35th St. Dinners 85c, $1
Also a la Carte & Afternoon Tea
Private Banquet Rooms MUrray Hill 5-0257
Sundays 12:30 to 8 P. M. (*)

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AFTERNOON TEA
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Sundays 1 to 8:30

CONCORD, N. H.

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Nardini's
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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

FORMIT. The Wonderful Polishing Cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at sight; sample free. FORMIT CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

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IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customers; assortments of stock sent; no expense except express; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

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Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS

BOX 24 cards cost 30c, sells $1.00. Box 20 cards, all double envelopes cost 50c, sells $1.00. Christmas wrapping package cost 50c, sells $1.00. And other big values. Beautiful $10 Album on request. COLONIAL BEAUTY STUDIOS, INC., 190 Boylston St., Room 827, Boston.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, East 72nd St., Pent House—Six master's, two maid's rooms, four baths, all exposures; exquisitely furnished; Italian garden; winter months or longer. Write Box W-39, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; attractively furnished; one block subway buses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings until 11.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK, Far Rockaway, Crossway—Garden elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms, $80 up; Mott Ave. and Broadway; cross ventilation, refrigeration. JOSEPH D. MORRIS CO., opposite station. Far Rockaway 7-6464.

N. Y. C., 75 West 190th (Corner University Ave.)—1 block from newly erected Christian Science church; high-class elevator apartment, 2-3-4-5-6 rooms, gas refrigeration; reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

NEW YORK CITY, 333 East 68th St. (Apartment 8-D)—Two master bedrooms, two baths, large living room, woodburning fireplace, kitchen; 3 exposures. See SUPERINTENDENT.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Thornycroft, superb view of Parkway woods. Garth Road—3, 4, 5 and 8 rooms, dining alcoves, sleeping porches, cedar closets. On premises or telephone Scarsdale 472 or Plaza 3-4200.

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BOSTON, SAVOY APARTMENTS, 24 Haviland Street—One and two-room suites with kitchenette and bath, $30 to $45; owner supervision.

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Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or

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CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

Six Cities Raise Quota on Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Six cities have already finished their campaigns for unemployment relief funds, two weeks in advance of the concerted effort to be made throughout the United States, Oct. 19 to Nov. 25, Mr. Merle Thorpe, assistant director of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief announced last night in a radio address.

Mr. Thorpe said that this success was proof that local communities are meeting demands made upon them for this winter's relief needs.

"The Seattle community fund went over the top last night when subscriptions passed the goal set of $774,000 and reached a total of more than $800,000 with all returns not yet in," Mr. Thorpe said. "Duluth, Minn.," he added, "started out to raise $303,000. Duluth raised $313,000. Wichita Falls, Texas, set out to raise $59,000 and raised $62,000. Elgin, Ill. with a quota of $71,000, raised contributions of $81,000. Green Bay, Wis., had a quota of $41,000 and raised $60,000. Bellingham, Wash., planned a 10-day campaign with an objective of $41,000. In three days $44,000 was raised."

APARTMENTS TO LET (Continued)

Riverbank Court Hotel
On the Charles River Basin, corner Massachusetts Avenue and Memorial Drive, Cambridge, and at Harvard Square, convenient to Northern and Southern Arteries

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An apartment hotel with atmosphere of home and complete hotel service. One, two and three rooms with bath, with or without refrigeration. 10 minutes to Boston shopping and theatre center by trolley. Abundant parking space.

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TUCKAHOE, N. Y.—Duplex house, 8 rooms and bath, all improvements; rent reasonable. Apply SCHNETTENBERG, 42 Water St.

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STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; 33 acres; playground; splendid care combined with love and understanding; camp life during summer. EDITH M. CAPEN, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 947.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, 195 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-3282

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHARLES G. ALFORD
25 Church St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-0036

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 303 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2062.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Business calls given careful, personal attention. 156 West 45th St., New York City. Bryant 9636.

GENEALOGY

MRS. ARTHUR H. ALGER
1015 Washington Street, Newtonville, Mass.
Member of N. E. Historic Genealogical Society; family lineages traced; charts prepared.

HELP WANTED

ONE salesman in each principal city to sell canned fruit and vegetable products to charitable and public institutions; commissions paid weekly; this is a non-profit, self-supporting movement for the exclusive benefit of our public-supported institutions and is not commercially competitive. NONCOMMERCIAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, 745 Bryant St., San Francisco.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

IN CONCORD, N. H.—House cleaning or housework by the hour; MISS MARGUERITE SARGENT, Route 4. Tel. 3448-M.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT home for rest and study for those needing care; an attendant is available. MRS. CLARA E. RUSSELL, 418 Walnut St., Manchester, N. H. Tel. 6115.

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DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA—Winter season, $2000; Spanish type, handsomely furnished, 3 or 4 bedrooms, 3 baths; garage, 2 bedrooms, bath, 2 cars; best residential location. MME. CHARLOTTE, 136 Magnolia Avenue.

NEW YORK CITY, 119 East 54th St.—Lady would like to rent her house for the winter or for a year or term of years; ideal location, open on garden in rear; 4 master's rooms, 3 servants' rooms; furnished throughout and decorated with taste; 3 bathrooms. Inquire of caretaker or through your own agent. Rent $2000.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—For rent, furnished 6 months or year, English stucco house, 7 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage; best residential section; on plot 168x175; electric refrigeration, electric washer; convenient schools and station; reasonable rental. Phone and. 3-1473, New York City.

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131420—KEYS, 3 on a ring, chain attached. #C1846, 2 marked C1503.

325021—BEADS, string of imitation pearl.

278017—GLASSES, tortoise shell in black leather case, no marks.

129415—TIRE, Goodyear, tube, rim 19-5.00.

209923—CLOTHING, well worn blue serge coat, trousers, in green box.

296613—NUTS, bag marked B. C.-U. G. Boston from China.

102009—TIRE, Kelly, tube, rim, 30-5.00.

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Fruits—Vegetables
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Specializing in Facials and Cure of the Scalp.
PERMANENT WAVING $6.50
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We Repair All Makes of Automobiles
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MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

SELTZER
THE LEXINGTON TAILOR
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
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Be Sure and Visit the
Lexington Trade Show
Oct. 20-21-22, 1931
FORREST E. KING
JEWELER
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Flower Pots and Saucers
New stock—many sizes—also
hanging flower pots and
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Herbert M. Lawrence
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CRAWFORD RANGES
The Finest Baking Range made from the finest range factory in the world.
$72.50 and up
A. E. O'HEIR & CO.
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Authorized Dealer
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Alice Corry
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Dependable Furniture
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W. B. GIFFORD
99 MARKET, LYNN
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We Have a Service Suitable
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WHYTE'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

Men's
Complete Furnishings
A. W. LONVAL
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Building Contractor
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Established 1904

COAL
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Book-Binding
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GEORGE WATSON
9-11 Commercial Street, Malden

Distinctive
Personal Christmas Cards
Special sentiments for relatives, also beautiful but inexpensive gifts and wrappings.
Buy early at
BRAUN'S
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Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
An excellent
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especially priced
at $5.00.
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Amazing New Development! Thoroughly Proven
TOWER FURNACES and TOWER BURNERS
Only $130 Also Coal
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Lubricating—Tires—Tubes—Accessories
Tire Repairing
Corner Mystic Valley Parkway
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MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD (Continued)

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Winthrop Street Market
P. A. STERN, Proprietor
Groceries and Provisions
Heavy Beef and Pork Goods
a Specialty
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Telephone Mystic 0378

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Imported Anthracite
"The Proof of the Pudding
Is the Eating Thereof"
"The Proof of Hi-Heat Coal
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TRY ONE TON and see if it proves itself
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Tel CHARlestown 1107

Thomas O'Brien & Sons
Clothing, Hats and
Furnishings
"Medford's Store for Men"
OPPOSITE MEDFORD THEATRE
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

TEA ROOM
MID-DAY LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEA
DINNER
Sunday Dinner served from
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W. F. LEAHY & CO.
Agents for
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HATS and CAPS
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats
Cleaned and Blocked
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All makes of automobiles repaired
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The RAYE HAT SHOP
(E. Raye Abbott, *Proprietor*)
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COSTUME JEWELRY—HOSIERY

KEEP your rooms bright and cheerful with flowers or plants selected from our large assortment. We also carry greeting cards for all occasions.
WM. A. SULLIVAN, *Florist*
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Cleansing and Tailor Service
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124 MAIN STREET Tel. Mystic 7040

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Photographs
for Christmas make ideal gifts
The Kind We Make Is All You Expect
in Fine PORTRAITURE
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HIGH GRADE FUEL OIL
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UNION STREET AT 230
Distinctive Apparel for
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Macomber's Home Style
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Made Its Way By
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Indorsed by leading dietitians
If your dealer does not carry it,
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DAY AND NIGHT
UNION STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
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Mitchell's Dairy
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
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MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Taber's Mayonnaise
As you like it
8 oz. jars.....25c
Pints 50c
Quarts 95c
Parcel Post Prepaid
Special Discount in Quantities
TABER'S MARKET
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Parlors
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Grade A Milk
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Heavy Cream
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Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

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STORAGE
REPAIRING
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Think of the
FUR HOUSE *of* SIDNEY
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LINEN SCARVES
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HEMSTITCHED ENDS
Stamped with New, Easy Patterns
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Special 39c each
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CHASE'S FOUNTAIN
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Stop Here for Real Service

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Special Dinners and a la Carte Service
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Atwater Kent Portable...$69.50
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FREE DELIVERY

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September Special
Door Mirror—32x36—Beveled
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Exceptional Value
Full-sized door mirror

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"A Friendly, Independent Bank
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Piano Instruction
Privately or in Small Classes
Also Lessons at the pupil's residence.
Classes in Rhythm, Ear Training and
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Electric Fixture Co.
ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS
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APPLIANCES REPAIRS
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FINE CANDIES
For the traveler or the one away from
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Gifts that are messengers of good cheer.
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Quality Meats and Provisions
Imported and Domestic Groceries
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Choicest Fruits and Vegetables
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West New. 0877 and West New. 3260

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442 LEXINGTON ST.
Res. New. No. 4396 Office West New. 1550

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High-Grade Meats, Poulry, Fish
Fruits, Vegetables
FYFE'S MARKET
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FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Silk Stockings
Invisibly Repaired
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SPECIAL OFFER
Framed Porcelain Miniatures
$9.50

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We invite you to inspect our complete line
of hardware, including
FRIGIDAIRE
which has been reduced in price.
Why not buy one now.
1170 Walnut St., Newton Highlands, Mass.

Real Estate Service
Many Excellent Opportunities
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FROCKS
Sizes 14 to 5
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Your deposit of $25 will place
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A WESTINGHOUSE
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which will save you between $30 and $150
annually.
For appointment phone
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FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
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Samples shown at your home
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Deliveries in all the Newtons
Watertown Belmont Waverley

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Member Florist Telegraph Delivery
A. P. CALDER, *Proprietor*
Plants and Flowers for All Occasions
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329 NEWTONVILLE AVENUE
New. No. 0404 Res. (Night) 4474-J

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261 WALNUT ST.
Best Quality Percale—19c yard
Rayon Tweeds—39c yard
Van Raalte Underwear Reduced

Paramount FRUIT CO.
319 WALNUT STREET
Fancy Fruits—Vegetables
S. S. Pierce—Hatchet Canned Goods

A. AVANTAGGIO
Since 1884 Distributors of
Finest Meat—Fish—Poultry
Fruits—Vegetables—Groceries
943 WASHINGTON STREET
Newton North 6346, 6347, 6349

Come and See Shop
310 WALNUT STREET
Advance Sale on Christmas Cards
33⅓% Discount on
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Lois Robbins Shoppe
312 WALNUT STREET
New Fall Socks
Cotton—Lisle—Silk and Wool
25c—35c—50c

Dana B Clark Co.
Complete Garage Service
La Salle Limousines for Hire
Socony Gasoline and Oils
903 WASHINGTON ST. New. No. 3618

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ALFRED E. FULLER
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Come for a Free Demonstration
The New PLYMOUTH
with Floating Power and Free Wheeling
J. B. JURAD
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HILL BROTHERS
Kenwood Blankets; Afghans,
Siesta, Ramcrest, Butterfly
Two-toned, Slumber and
Modernistic Throws. Crib
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Exclusive Fur Shop
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Glenwood & Tappan
GAS RANGES
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In cooperation with the
PITTSFIELD COAL GAS CO.
W. H. SHEDD & SON
Plumbing and Heating
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MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

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Christmas Cards
24 BOXED for 37c
Also 3 Boxes $1.00
The assortment consists of steel engraved, printed, etched effects and art gravure process in appropriate Christmas designs with cheery greetings. Mostly lined envelopes. Mail orders filled.

The WALLACE CO.

Walk-Over
SHOES FOR MEN and WOMEN
Hosiery and Neckwear
Walk-Over Shoe Store
136 SOUTH STREET

Satin and Canton Crepe
Yard $1.39
As recently as August these same fabrics sold for $1.95. Shown in all the new fall colorings. Samples on request.
ENGLAND BROTHERS

Suits and Overcoats
1931 Values and 1931 Prices
May We Show You?
C. H. CUTTING CO.

WHERE the best foods are served. You will find Richelieu and every thing good to eat at
MACKEN BROTHERS

Kelsey's Great Market
Our Fall Sale of Canned Goods Is Now Running With Extra Special Values in the Foods You Want. Buy Now and Save.
GEO. W. KELSEY CO., Inc.
76-80 NORTH STREET Phone 572

Complete
Home Furnishers
D. J. SHAW, Mgr.
Where you can buy in confidence. Good Values. But never at the expense of Good Quality.
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for All Occasions
RAINEY & MERRY
JEWELERS 23 NORTH STREET

New Curtains
for Bedroom or Bathroom
$1.69 and $1.98 pair
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Why Not Start a Savings Account?

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Quality! Prices! Service!
Telephone 632-633—208 ELM ST.

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TAILOR
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Tuxedos for Rent
ALFRED H. COHN
40 COLUMBUS AVENUE Tel. 4110

On hot toast or hot biscuit
our fresh churned
Creamery Butter
improves the flavor
GRAND UNION
"THE BEST FOR LESS"

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$5-$6
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1847 HANCOCK STREET

Have us clean and reblock
your Hat
Edmonston's
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Carpenter and Builder
Jobbing Promptly Attended to
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Restaurant and Food Shop
Reservations Made for Special Parties
28-31 Temple Street Granite 2000

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OFFICE SUPPLIES
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McKENZIE'S
3 TEMPLE STREET Tel Granite 8131

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Jewelry, Silver, Glass
Telechron Clocks, Bulova Watches
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 2736-W

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

Commercial *Savings*
Investment *Safe Deposit*
Foreign *Women's*
Travel Checks *Night Deposit*
Certfs. Deposit *Christmas*
Wills & Trusts *T. & V. Clubs*

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Oldest—Strongest—Largest
Commercial Bank in "The Granite City"
QUINCY—Granite Trust Building
WOLLASTON—Post Office Building
NORTH QUINCY—Most Regent Theatre

Special Price for October
on Borden's Unsweetened Evaporated Milk
"THE BETTER MILK"
Try MISCOE SPRING
GINGER ALE
99c PER DOZEN
Golden or Pale Dry

GAMBLE'S MARKET
501 HANCOCK STREET Granite 8800

Visit Our Fall Showing
Treadeasy Shoes
for Women, 7.45
Brockton Coöperative Shoes for
Men—7.65-6.00
The REMICK CO.

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General Electric—Atwater Kent
Sales and Service
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Tel. Granite 0364
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Watchmaker and Jeweler
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A Real Vacation
Send Your
Family Washing
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVE. Pres. 5000

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651 Hancock St., Wollaston
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President 0339
"blue coal" CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

Special Showing of New,
Fur Trimmed Coats
WADSWORTH'S
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READING

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FROM OUR CHOICE COLLECTION
It's the wise shopper who takes advantage of our complete selection of cards NOW. You avoid disappointment, you relieve yourself of the rush and hurry that is part of Christmas shopping. Cards of distinction and charm are available at the very prices in years. We're prepared to take care of printing and engraving your cards at low cost. Accept our invitation—and see for yourself the many beautiful designs we show.
VAN ALSTINE'S
MAIN and HAVEN STS. READING, MASS.

WHITE'S LUNCH
READING SQUARE, READING
JUST GOOD FOOD
THAT'S ALL

Berwy Hose 85c
80x105 Krinkle Spreads 89c
20x40 Cannon Towels 10c
66x80 Double Blankets $2.00
72x90 Double Blankets 3.50
ALLAN'S
200 MAIN STREET READING

SALTED NUTS
THE HIGHER GRADES
Peanuts, 50c lb.
Assorted with Peanuts, $1.00 lb.
Assorted without Peanuts, $1.25 lb.
MRS. SKINNER
193 MAIN STREET Phone 1017-M

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hay, Grain and Straw
Lime, Brick, Cement and Sewer Pipe
Builders' Hardware of Every Description
PHONE 630-631 READING

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Lemon and Lime Sherbet
WE MAKE OUR OWN
READING SQUARE

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Authorized Sales and Service
NEW AND USED CARS
BUSSEY MOTOR SALES
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Satisfaction Guaranteed
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WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
84 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

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Hickey-Freeman Clothes Dobbs Hats
The Style Shop Where Style Shops
Men's and Women's Clothing
and Accessories of Quality
Clark & Friend
255 ESSEX STREET SALEM

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GENERAL BANKING and
TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
Savings Department and Safe Deposit
217 ESSEX STREET

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Davis Sq. Wall Paper
& Paint Supply Co.
Dealers in
Wall Papers and Painters' Supplies
Wholesale and Retail
433 HIGHLAND AVE. Davis Square

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

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Our Baked Beans
and Bakery Goods
are positively different. From special
tried and true recipes
306A SUMMER ST.

Glines Express Co.
Furniture and Piano
Moving
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
Baggage Transfer to All Points
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Central Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in Frederick and Nicholas
PERMANENTS
Open Friday Evenings
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Coal Company
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36-40 PARK STREET Tel. Som. 0319

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WET WASH FLAT WORK
ROUGH DRY
17 Kensington Ave., Somerville, Mass.
Somerset 2661

W. D. BROOKS
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS
and FISH
236 HOLLAND ST. Somerset 1700
Teele Square

BELDEN & SNOW
"The Men's Wear Stores"
UNION SQ. SOMERVILLE DAVIS SQ. WEST SOMERVILLE
and
839 MASS AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS.

R. H. BROWN
General Auto Service
Factory Service on Buick, Nash, Cadillac
and La Salle
Special Rates for Three Months
Work Guaranteed
CUTTER SQUARE GARAGE Som. 9344

Everything for
Halloween
at WILSONS
Toys, Stationery
Cards
235 ELM STREET
DAVIS SQUARE

Som. 2636—3637 I. DADKIN, Prop.
ESTABLISHED 1895
C. R. BOWLBY & SON
Local and Long Distance Mover
Bonded, Fireproof Storage Warehouse
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H. C. McCARTHY
Electrical Contractor
Wiring for Residence, Office and Factory
298 BROADWAY Telephone
Opp. Capitol Theatre Somerset 0709

ROSE HARDWARE Co.
Furnace Pipe—Asbestos Covering
Ash Barrels and Sifters
See Us for Hardware and Paint
Wallpaper at Low Prices
MAGOUN SQUARE Prospect 1096-1097

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APOTHECARY
Squibb's Dental Cream
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for
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Holeproof Hosiery
MORSE & HAYNES CO.

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DELICATESSEN
Home of G. & H. Mayonnaise, also
finest of Cooked Meats, Pickles, Relishes, Cheeses and Imported Delicacies.
7 STOCKBRIDGE STREET

A. SCHONBECK
Remodeling Fur Coats, relining and
altering of all kinds. Hemstitching.
Reasonable prices.
17 MARKET STREET Tel. 2-3515

Interesting and Artistic
Personal Christmas Cards
Special discount on orders of 100 or over.
THE GREEN OWL GIFT SHOP
770 State St. *Esther T. Read* Dial 4-1510

TAUNTON

New Fall Gloves
New Fall gloves are here. New wanted colors, including Black and White and Brown and White. Choice imported fabrics at $1.00 and $1.50 a pair.
Stylish Leather Gloves at $1.98 and $2.98 a pair
E. A. THOMAS & CO.
77 and 79 MAIN ST., TAUNTON, MASS.
THE HOUSE OF COURTESY

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HOME BEAUTIFIERS
Wall Paper—Paints
Pictures—Draperies
16-18 THESCOTT ST. TAUNTON, MASS.

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Motor Cars
Power Washing and Greasing
WM. H. McKENNEY
49 COHANNET STREET

QUALITY
MEATS GROCERIES
H. P. SIMMONS & SON
29 WEIR STREET Tel 2120
FREE DELIVERY

Fall Opening Day
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
N. H. SKINNER CO.
TAUNTON, MASS. *Dependable Since 1846*

MASSACHUSETTS

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GEO. I. KELLY, Inc.
420 MOODY ST. 604 MAIN ST.
Knickerbocker Hats
$3.85—$5
STETSON HATS—$7
"Good Places to Buy Good Clothes"

Waltham Coal Co.
Established 1872
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

COBB'S
on MAIN STREET
Department Store

Lace Curtains
Flat and Ruffled
The New Priscilla Ruffle, $1.39 to $6.50
Ferneries and Hampers
HERBERT S. SPENSER
708 MAIN ST. Next to the Savings Bank

"Made-to-Order"
Personal Christmas Cards
New original designs for 1931. The kind "you wish you'd seen first."
A. T. BALL
609 MAIN ST. Opp. City Hall

New Walk-Over Fall Shoes
are offered in our
Malden and Waltham Stores
Harry's Walk-Over Shoe Stores
270 Moody Street Waltham 89 Pleasant Street Malden

WATERTOWN

STETSON HATS
Stetson Hats Are Lower Than They Have Been for Years
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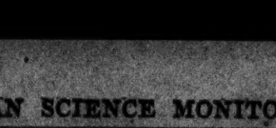

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DAILY FEATURES

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Little Kindnesses

A NUMBER of years ago, Miss Julia R—— of Galveston was attending summer school at Marthas Vineyard. One night when a school of oratory was presenting a miscellaneous program she noticed beside her a student who seemed nervous and ill at ease. Laying her hand kindly upon the girl's knee, she saidy "Perfect love casteth out fear." Later the girl gave creditable readings on the program. Their names were gladly exchanged when Miss Julia congratulated her.

Time passed and Miss Julia married (now Mrs. M——) and came to San Antonio to live. One wintry night she left home to attend a meeting and missed the bus that would have taken her to her appointment on time. As she stood on the corner waiting for the next bus, a woman drove up in a car and said, "This is such a cold, rainy night, wouldn't you like to have me take you wherever you are going?"

This was the second link in the chain of little kindnesses which form this story, for Mrs. M——, not being afraid to accept this help, got into the car and was taken to her destination. Gratefully she gave her name. "I'm Mrs. R——," responded the driver of the car.

"This is not just a happening," answered Mrs. M——, "I have been wanting to get in touch with a woman of your name who is connected with the Speech Arts Association."

Upon being assured that the woman who had befriended her was the one she was looking for, Mrs. M—— told her that she had received a letter from a friend in Galveston who wanted some information concerning the organization. Mrs. R—— took the friend's address and sent him the desired information. Thus two more links of kindness were forged.

In due time a letter of thanks arrived from the gentleman in Galveston to Mrs. R—— and in mentioning Mrs. M—— he called her by her maiden name.

Mrs. R——, full of excitement and enthusiasm, telephoned Mrs. M—— to come over immediately as she had something important to ask her.

"Did you ever live in Galveston?" burst out Mrs. R——.

"Yes, I was born and reared there."

"Did you ever attend summer school in Massachusetts?" was the next inquiry.

"Yes."

"Then you *are* Miss Julia!" joyfully exclaimed Mrs. R——, "I have been searching for you for more than 20 years! Do you remember telling a poor frightened girl who was on the program at Marthas Vineyard that 'perfect love casteth out fear'?"

"And you were that girl!" ejaculated the former Miss Julia. "It was perfect love in your heart which prompted you to stop and pick up a stranger on a cold night, so your search has been rewarded."

And again it was proved that little kindnesses can form links for the permanent chain of friendship.

Brevities

Punch: A musician complains that many English people look miserable when they sing. We have always thought this show of sympathy for the audience highly creditable.

Detroit News: "That's he!' cried the watchers, as the plane was sighted."—A. P. report of a Lindbergh landing. The report is misleading. The Lindberghs haven't been near Boston on the whole trip.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Revetvdst (Mrs. C. B. P.)—Pronounce it *re-sev'-edst*, with first *e* as in descend, second more sustained as in key, third as in get.

Madest, shouldest (Miss G. R.)—*Made'-est*, with long *a* and short *e*; the second word is sounded *shood'-est*, with oo as in foot (not as in food) and *e* short. ("Shouldst," of course, is only one syllable.)

Lovedst (Miss M. L. K., who inquires if this form of the verb should be pronounced *luv'-edst* or *luvdst*.)—This form of the verb "love"—as are the other words listed above—is in the solemn or olden style, no longer in common or general use. It is pronounced *luv'-edst*, with short *u* and *e*.

Note—The information for the foregoing items has been kindly supplied for our readers by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary. The letter states, however, that in reading such words as "lovedst" in poetry "the pronunciation which best fits the rhythm or meter is the one to be chosen." Thus, in certain cases it would be proper to read "lovedst" as one syllable, *luvdst*.—Ed.

A Quotation for Today

SUCCESS is not only the good that you do, but also the evil that you hinder.
—ANON.

Boy's Names Puzzle

Do not let the TACK RIP the carpet, _____.
Tell _____ TO MASH the potatoes for you.
_____ likes to WANDER around the garden.
_____ has about fifty PET HENS.
_____ is now in the Fifth GRADE.

The blank spaces are to be filled in with boys' names. By transposing the words spelled with capital letters in the sentences, you will be able to spell out the hidden names.

All Nature

White Spruce
(Picea canadensis)

Where: Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to New York and Lake Superior, thence northward, abounding in the Pacific northwest. In Europe it comes south to the Pyrenees; in Asia to the Himalayans.

Distinguishing features: Flowers are found on the branchlets of the preceding year; cones mature in the first year and are pendulous, with thin scales, not thick at the middle nor prickly; leaves or needles scattered, pointing in every direction and diamond shaped in cross-section.

Can you distinguish between spruce, pine and fir? Many people cannot, yet these trees are very different. Pines, for instance, have cones formed of thick woody scales which remain on the tree even after the seeds are shed; the cone takes two years to mature; the leaves or needles are triangular shaped in cross section, and the bark is flaky. The firs have erect cones with scales that drop off at maturity; leaves or needles are flat; bark is smooth; branches give the trees a pagoda shape; the pitch does not harden. Spruce is described above.

No white spruce is found on the high mountains, but at low levels. It is a very important tree commercially, being tall and straight making excellent material for airplane manufacturing and shipbuilding. It is equally good for paper pulp, and is found even in the most northern parts of bleak Labrador. The hardened gum which forms on the bark was the original chewing gum used by early settlers and is still sold in small quantities for this purpose. It is pure pitch which has been oxidized, but done in such a manner that man cannot copy it in a laboratory.

The wood is especially desirable because it is light, soft and compact; it is nearly odorless, light yellow in color, and with scarcely distinguishable sap wood.

Christmas is the time when knowledge of the conifers stands one in good stead, for spruce and pine needles lose their color and soon drop off. The balsam fir, which is worthless for anything else, just a weed in the forest, is excellent for family Christmas trees, and allows the forest farmer to clear his land of weeds, making perhaps enough profit to pay his taxes.

The Children's Corner

The Little Church's Lions

(Founded on Fact)

VERY long ago a little English church was given a new reading desk. At the foot of it were three baby lions looking at each other, and at the top of it was a beautiful eagle—and they were all made of brass.

Feeling very proud of them, the church called the eagle "Most-Majestic-and-Wise," and the animals "First," "Second" and "Third" (because it couldn't think of any suitable names for church baby lions). They stayed there for more than a hundred years and then the story began.

One evening the church said, "I've something sad to tell you all. England, very stupidly, has begun to quarrel with herself in a civil war."

"Really!" they said, not knowing a bit what that was.

"And today," went on the church, "I heard that you are to be taken away and hidden, so that no one shall run off with you."

Most - Majestic - and - Wise was sorry, and the baby lions tried to look sorry too. "But it will be a change," they whispered to each other.

About a week later, men came for them.

"Goodby, dear church!" they called, "Thank you for having us, and some day we'll come back."

"Good-by, dear church!" they called, "Thank you for having us, and some day we'll come back."

"Good-by," answered the church. "I'll learn a new tune on my bells, so that I shan't miss you too much."

Soon Most - Majestic - and - Wise, and First, Second and Third were hidden in a river, and the men who put them there forgot about marking the place till it was too late. "Oh, well," they thought, "we don't suppose it matters much!"

When the civil war came to an end, however, the village people wanted to put the reading-desk back, but they simply couldn't find it. They were very sorry at first, but soon forgot, and only the church remembered that the lions and the eagle had ever been there.

But it was different with First, Second and Third, who, after sitting in the mud at the bottom of the river for a very long time, began to get exceedingly tired of it.

"Please, Most-Majestic-and Wise," they said, "may we learn to swim?"

"Yes," answered the eagle, "only don't worry me to do the same."

Then he burrowed further into the mud, hoping to keep his wings dry.

For about 200 years, First, Second and Third were as good as possible, swimming about during the day, and coming home at supper time. But at last First said: "I'm tired of this. Now I'm going to swim round and round the world—good-by."

He hurried off, leaving the others so surprised that they swallowed part of the river.

There was rather a fuss that night. "I simply don't know what the church will say," declared Most-Majestic-and-Wise.

"Praps we'll never get back to it," said Second and Third.

But about 50 years later someone remembered having heard of them, and the river was searched till they found Most-Majestic-and-Wise (very much in the mud now), and the two little lions. And when the church saw them she was delighted.

As First was still swimming round the world, the village people made another lion to take his place, and Second and Third thought him just like themselves. But when they were all polished the church said, "Dear me—he's much duller—it's a pity—still, it can't be helped."

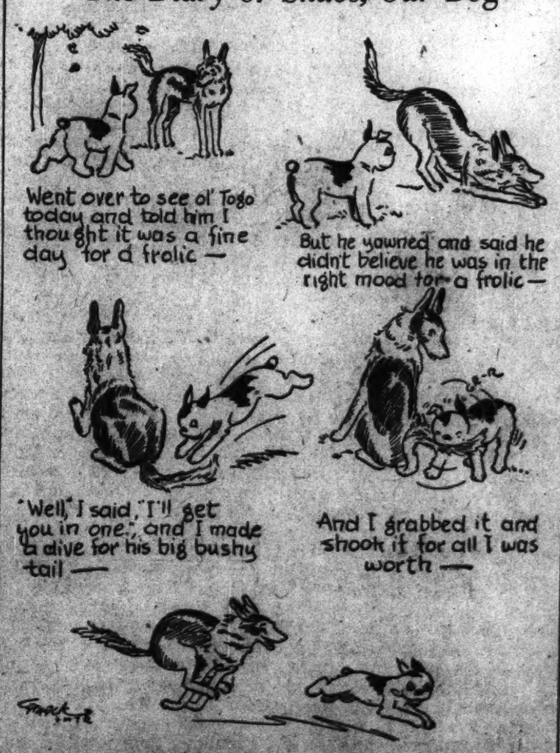
"I'm so sorry—do you think I ought to go home?" asked the little bronze lion apologetically.

"Oh, no, I like you," answered the church.

So he promised to stay till the other First got tired of swimming round the world.

But that has not happened yet.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Went over to see ol' Togo today and told him I thought it was a fine day for a frolic —
But he yawned and said he didn't believe he was in the right mood for a frolic —
"Well," I said, "I'll get you in one," and I made a dive for his big bushy tail —
And I grabbed it and shook it for all I was worth —
And oh, Boy! Didn't I get results in a hurry!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A German Atlas Shifts His Feet

IN HIS heroic effort to keep Germany on even keel, Dr. Bruening is undertaking another balancing act. Following the resignation of his entire Cabinet, the German Chancellor is attempting to reshuffle ministerial posts "in line with the demands of the existing political-economic situation." That probably means that he will try to devise adjustments which will make his Government somewhat more acceptable to the moderate Nationalists.

The ousting of Dr. Julius Curtius, the Foreign Minister, just long enough before the whole Cabinet resigned to make it clear he was being ousted, lends strength to this conclusion. Dr. Curtius had been bitterly attacked by the Nationalists for abandoning the proposal for an Austro-German customs union. His "repudiation" seems to be a sop to Hitlerite ire. Indeed, in the light of later events, the whole customs union project may have been primarily a device to keep the Nationalists quiet while the economy program was being launched.

Conditions have been changing since the Cabinet which has just resigned took office a year and a half ago. There have been signs of revolt among the Socialists against Dr. Bruening's economy measures. And it is noteworthy that the resignation of the Cabinet coincided with a new economy decree, reducing pensions and unemployment relief. Support which he might lose on the Left, Dr. Bruening evidently hopes to pick up on the Right.

But the Chancellor dare not shift very far to the Right for fear of arousing France. Thus the juggler: not only must he keep the German party blocs in the air, but at the same time handle the sword of French alarm. It seems an almost impossible task. Apparently, Dr. Bruening believes his best chance is to keep to the middle of the road and continue the balancing of German parties.

The new Ministry must necessarily be a coalition Government, as all recent German Cabinets have been. President Hindenburg's request that it be a "nonparty" Government hints somewhat of the method adopted by Great Britain in the formation of the new National Government. This would mean that members of the Cabinet would join it, not as representatives of a party, but of the whole nation.

Probably Chancellor Bruening is less concerned with uniting a majority of party blocs than he is with aligning the majority opinion of Germany behind his Government. Since he is virtually ruling the country by executive decrees under Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution, he is less dependent upon a legislative majority than would normally be the case. Indeed, since the budgetary year has been prolonged until June 30, the Reichstag is expected to have only a brief, inconsequential meeting.

Thus it appears that by edging to the Right, Dr. Bruening is endeavoring not so much to accommodate himself to the shifting sands of partisanship as to find firmer footing among the rocks of German opinion.

Lord Reading in Paris

THE conversations of Lord Reading, British Foreign Minister, in Paris, have a double aspect. They may be regarded as primarily of Anglo-French interest. But they also may be regarded as a prologue to the conference between Premier Laval and President Hoover at Washington.

There are specific assurances which France and England can give each other at this juncture. In the financial crisis through which England is passing it is good to be certain of French friendship. Manifestations of such friendship, indeed, have not been lacking. The British, too, wish to convey to France their intention of respecting French interests in any monetary or tariff measures they may take.

But there are larger questions which affect other countries, and particularly the United States. Recent experiences have raised doubts as to the sound working of the gold system in present-day conditions. It is known that the British would like to have a thorough examination of the system before they return to the gold standard. But neither in France nor in the United States does the moment appear to be ripe for a formal conference on this technical problem.

On debts and reparations there are differences of opinion, but they can be described as minor, since it is generally accepted that an early renewal of payments, whether by Germany or by the Allies, is impossible. That France and England should exchange views on these and other economic and financial matters before M. Laval visits America is well.

On disarmament, the exchange of views is very desirable. It will be remembered that the former British Foreign Minister, Arthur Henderson, was elected president of the conference which will be held next February. Whether he will remain president, having regard to his altered status, is doubtful. In any event, it was clearly the business of the new Foreign Minister to indicate that on main lines the British disarmament policy is unchanged. There are still outstanding differences which perhaps can only be removed by some further offer of consultation and mutual assistance—conditions which France believes absolutely necessary. There is a general desire to go some way to meet French wishes, and it is hoped that a compromise will be worked out during M. Laval's visit to America.

There was never a time when teamwork was more called for, and Lord Reading's trip to Paris is a new earnest of the resolve to collaborate.

Making Jobs Safe

SECURITY is the great demand of the moment. Excessive lack of confidence in the economic future has caused a general tightening up. Extra security is demanded for money by those who have it to invest. And extra security is demanded by those who have money to spend. They require more than the ordinary assurance that they will continue to have money to spend. The "buy now" campaigns of recent months have run flat up against this mental attitude on the part of those who are employed and could well afford to spend. At the convention of the American Bankers' Association, its president, Mr. Rome C. Stephenson, has just declared that such people have been "extravagantly economical."

Instead of flowing into normal expenditures and thus keeping business going, money has been hiding. Hoarding of money has increased greatly and savings deposits have risen. In the United States the bureau of labor statistics has estimated that, due to unemployment and wage cuts, the total sum distributed to all wage earners has shrunk 40 per cent. This shortage may be rapidly made up when employment and wages increase. But the hope for immediate impetus to business comes from opening the gates of that great purchasing reservoir controlled by persons whose incomes have been maintained or even increased in value by the drop in living costs.

Even such people have hesitated to spend because of uncertainty as to how long their incomes would be secure. Some employers, recognizing this difficulty, have undertaken to remove it by giving their workers assurances of various kinds that they might count on their jobs—and incomes. The most recent example of this endeavor is the plan just announced by the General Electric Company, by which it will—if employees approve the plan—virtually guarantee either employment or unemployment relief to all shop workers for six months.

The effort to keep all hands busy will entail the transfer of workers to jobs outside their regular line where necessary. Such adjustments have already been made by many employers, and some are keeping men at work by carrying out repairs or avoiding seasonal fluctuations in production. That is one of the most helpful by-products of present business disorder.

But where employment cannot be maintained, the General Electric plan is to make sure that even men who are laid off will receive one-half of their weekly earnings. This will be paid from the unemployment emergency fund established by the company last year. To carry out the plan additional contributions of 1 per cent of wages will be made both by the company and the employees if necessary.

This project, both because it has been carefully worked out and because of the size of the organization which is inaugurating it, should give much impetus to a general movement to build up the workers' confidence and loosen their purse strings for needed buying. Other employers may not be able to make such a definite guarantee, but every step toward giving assurance to employees will be reflected in better business conditions and a better mental condition—which is widely recognized as the first essential of recovery.

Autumn Woodlands

BROWN September hues have broken the sea of August green. October comes to spread its patchwork quilt of purple, gold and crimson before gray November prepares the way for December's pearl-white counterpane. So on through the years, each month a cloak of different color.

But what makes fall such a glad season of the year? Perhaps because all nature showers gifts to every folk. Yellow ripe corn swaying in the breeze, every gale bringing a hail of nuts from loaded trees, rose-red apples weighing down bended boughs, silver ponds reflecting spotted deer, while timid rabbits start, and white clouds float in an azure sky. Golden mornings and crimson evenings tell of ripeness in a teeming world and show man richness everywhere. But where and why all this riot of color? What gives the maple a crimson hue or turns the hickory gold?

People have thought for centuries that frost caused the leaves to turn and children's story-books picture "Jack Frost" as a sprightly chap going about the country at this time of year, paint brush in one hand, palette in the other, decorating here and there with multicolored splotches a landscape that was formerly done all in green. Poets and writers alike have sung to the music of falling leaves. Alike they have outdone themselves in praise for J. Frost, woodland painter and decorator.

As a matter of fact the part played by frost is quite small. If it were two months late, the trees still would turn in their regular time, though the colors are more brilliant where bright days and frost go hand in hand. An abrupt transition from summer to autumn which catches the leaves while they are still full of sap produces the most fascinating colors, while the hues are duller when the change is gradual. Thus it is that the woods of New England are said to surpass in brilliance those of old England, where cloudy skies and a moist climate hinder. Perhaps eastern Canada's hills are best of all!

It is just in recent years that biochemists have taken the greater part of credit away from the frost and placed it on the leaves themselves. The green coloring matter in plants the biochemist calls "chlorophyll," and it is more than a coloring matter, for it apparently helps to convert water from the soil and carbon dioxide from the air into a sugar which the plant uses in its growth.

In the fall, after the plant has shed its seed and the tree completed its growth for the year, the chlorophyll undergoes a change. No more is produced and what is already present fades rapidly, permitting the other colors always present in smaller quantities to show and other pigments to form. Yellow is the principal color revealed by the fading chlorophyll, for the yellow was always there but hidden by an abundance of green. Thus it may be seen that all fall leaves have some yellow in them.

Red, though less abundant, catches the eye a bit quicker than other autumn colors. This color comes under the second category, of new ones formed under changed conditions. Chemists believe it results from sugar and tannin reacting in the presence of fading chlorophyll in old leaf structures, acted upon by light. The part played by light is indicated by the observation that in years when the seasons are brightest the colors are most brilliant. Oaks, maples and sumacs are noted for their brilliant reds. Brown has several origins. If the turning process is slow, it combines with the yellow to make the beautiful golden brown worn by some of the oaks and beeches.

At first thought it may appear that the chemist has taken away some of the glamour of the leaves by penetrating some of their mystery. But, in fact, does it not heighten the beauty of the autumn landscape to know that not merely one but myriad changes have been at work in every leaf to produce the varicolored picture and that even from the material point of view there has been a reason behind every change?

Women and the Keeley Cure

UNDER the heading, "Gin Drinking Women So Numerous Keeley Institute Turns Them Away," a Boston newspaper publishes a Chicago dispatch which purports to be "a revelation to the W. C. T. U." The item says that the famous liquor-cure institution at Dwight, Ill., "has been steadily enlarging its quarters in the last few years and has been able to supply ample accommodations for the increasing number of men patients . . . but as women patients are segregated and quartered individually, their quota is limited and filled."

A fuller and fairer story might have justified the head, "Keeley Institute Now So Reduced Women Patients Are Turned Away." What are the facts?

(1) Branches of the Keeley Institute were once to be found in every state, their total rising to 123.

(2) Dozens of competing "cures" were opened to meet the demand (the George Washington Home in Chicago—now closed—is reported as treating 300,000 inebriates in its forty years).

(3) The parent institute at Dwight is today the only establishment of prominence specializing in the treatment of alcoholics. Once it comprised a large office building, a 100-room hotel, and a laundry plant—recently it has been operating from a bungalow and a large remodeled residence.

(4) On some days in the 1890's before the business was decentralized there were more drunkards in Dwight in twenty-four hours than now come there in a year.

One may well regret that women are drinking at all; but there is certainly no reason to grow doubtful about the value of prohibition because one small institute finds its women's quota filled. And what if more women were now drinking? Would making gin easier to get lessen the number of applicants?

History Out of Clay

FEW sculptors ranked with Daniel Chester French in the practicability of their art.

Perhaps the rugged New England stock from which he came gave him the grounding in American traditions which in later years was to become the basis of idealistic conceptions that won great renown at home and abroad. His father was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. His grandfather was Chief Justice of New Hampshire.

The historical significance of Concord, which Emerson set forth in poetry, was as eloquently expressed in the sculptor's conception of "The Minute Man." Poetry of lasting sublimity marked the figure in bronze that French designed for Concord Bridge while he was yet growing up in that town.

Such was the practicability of his work that President Roosevelt sent him to Balboa to aid in beautifying the Canal Zone city. He had the aptitude for patience and accuracy that made Emerson say of his own portrait in clay which French had wrought, "Yes, that is the face I shave every morning." His work bore a feeling that put the power of the words spoken at Gettysburg into the expression of the standing Lincoln in the State Capitol of Nebraska, and the glow of compassion into the face of the Emancipator in the seated conception at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

These were but a few of the accomplishments of the sculptor who began his art by fashioning a bullfrog from a turnip before going on to a career that made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, a member of merit in the Royal Academy of Saint Luke in Rome—a great artist and a sterling character in the estimation of people everywhere.

Editorial Notes

Maps indicating scenery may be made under a new system proposed by a Columbia University professor. Can he hope to outdo the colorful cartography already available as travel advertising?

Pink lemons have been found on a tree in Burbank, Calif. The color runs in the rind, flesh and juice. No need to hesitate in future before sampling the pink lemonade at the circus.

More than one detour has given the automobilists a chance to see some beautiful scenery they never would have known about otherwise.

Girls in Louisiana State University who have adopted cotton costumes are making a good beginning as students of home economics.

As more air mail goes up, the cost comes down; it was $11.80 a pound in 1925, as compared with $1.99 today.

City Lights—An Appreciation of Faraday

BROADWAY is stretching and preening again. A motion-picture producer's 444,000-watt display flickers and dances as the throngs pour from the electrically cooled palaces of pleasure. The glare of a toothpaste board bathes 10,000 more pleasure seekers with its 7620 incandescent lamps. A hundred other advertising displays grin in anticipation of the evening just begun.

Below, there thunders a down-town subway express; above and to the north, rattles the swinging Sixth Avenue "L"; and in incessant stream pass north, south, east and west, snarling taxis, wheeling and darting at a word, lofty limousines distastefully mixing with the others, and clanging trolleys, starting and stopping, starting and stopping. A red light flashes above and is relayed down the street. Wary pedestrians, living examples of adaptation, scurry across the shoals. Lights, sounds, movement! Beloved twentieth-century Broadway!

This fellow eludes a right-turning bus and hastens to a telephone booth in the store on the corner—a rabbit and his modernistic burrow. Other foot travelers pause at a novelty shop and look at everything and nothing in its brilliantly lighted windows. Others push into the soda fountains and sandwich shops, to sip their milk shakes and nibble their cinnamon toast.

And then it happens! Every light in that gorgeous, entrancing electrical display is quenched. The traffic lights disappear—the sturdy, dependable street lamps, too, join the general exodus. Not a store shows a glimmer, not an upper story releases a ubiquitous Tinkerbell, not a spotlight floods a stage front, not a movie spins—and speaks—its tale.

* * *

No sound comes from below ground. The "L" train and the trolleys slouch silently to rest in their tracks. Even the autos begin to wheeze to a halt. Forced to stop by the bizarre happening, mechanical New York rests.

The rabbit at the telephone hears no cheery greeting. No radios—the milk shakes whirl no more, the cinnamon toast will not be finished. Broadway has been hurled back one hundred years.

One hundred years—1831.

Mark it up, that date. Frame it in an aureole of light, crown it with a garland of X-rays, flank it with the wonders of the radio and television, set it down above the doorway of every industrial concern that runs a motor or turns a wheel. Yes, reader, it's another date to remember. It is Michael Faraday's day of days—the day of the dynamo—October 17, 1831. May I tell you its story?

That story is really the story of the man Faraday. Born of North Country folk in the days of George the Third, Michael, fourth child of James, the blacksmith, had no cause to be great. He had every right not to be; the fact of the matter being that through his early years a loaf of bread was a common week's ration for the lad.

His schooling was as scanty as his food. At the age of thirteen he snared his first job as errand boy to a bookseller. For this man he delivered papers from early dawn, waiting till the news had been read by one subscriber and then carrying on the same sheet to the next. An apprenticeship to bookbinding of seven years followed, seemingly no preparation for the master investigator in the history of natural science. But it was. He read books. He met people. He messed up the master's kitchen with his first experiments. He heard Davy, then leader of experimental science in England. This last settled it!

* * *

When he reached the age of twenty-one, his employer offered the young man the business; yet despite the poor pay and doubtful future, the lad, who knew what he wanted, began washing dishes at the Royal Institution at twenty-five shillings a week.

That last paragraph best typifies the story. For eighteen years his progress was as steady as the current of the great dynamos he fathered. Dishwasher, lecture assistant, private assistant to Davy himself, experimental chemist in his own right, lecturer, fellow of the Royal Society, director of the laboratory. Offered a good paying job, he stuck to unendowed natural science. Men like that, you see, did live!

Which brings us to Oct. 17, 1831.

Five days the research has been going on. Days snatched from the busiest life in the United Kingdom. Days during which our hero dreamed and planned and invented new apparatus for his venture. By hand, mind you. Days when he had to write and deliver lectures to crowds of admirers who threatened to burst the walls of the ancient Royal Institution. Days when research had to be shelved so that he could keep the wolf from the door of that same poverty-plagued society days when duties were thrust at him far, far, indeed from the subject nearest his heart.

Faraday waited the moment. Beyond a doubt, he had the biggest magnet in all England at his disposal. It would exert a force of a hundred pounds on a bar of iron placed across its poles, a force that equaled the strength of 450 ordinary bar magnets of the day. This magnet should produce electricity, or all his carefully reasoned planning was at fault. To detect the tiniest tittle of an electric charge he had had to build a galvanometer that was more sensitive than the best the Royal Institution or Woolwich had ever seen. That was accomplished, too. He had a device which by its antics would show even the fleeting presence of the most fretful fraction of an electric charge. If it should show nothing, then there was nothing indeed!

* * *

Around a cylinder of steel he wound his wires, foot after foot. Was that the best core possible for success? Could the insulation be improved on there? Would those wire turns vibrate with the music of nature's mightiest mystery in a moment?

Faraday, son of the blacksmith of the bleak north moors, felt a thrill as he picked up the cylinder of steel and set it squarely across the poles of the big magnet. Connected to the wires around the cylinder was that galvanometer, pride of his heart. And the needle whirled! Around and around and around it spun! Three, four, five times at a frantic pace! Success! It was electricity and it had come from that magnet, nothing else! And then the needle stopped, settled back to its original position, and moved not at all. The electricity was all gone!

Just a splash, then failure! Faraday tugged the bar away from its moorings, the bar on which the precious coil was wrapped. Were his eyes playing him false? Was he seeing that all over again? For the galvanometer needle was dancing and spinning around and around and around again! In the opposite direction to that original frenzied whirl! That was the beginning. "The man who smelled truth," they called him. Here he smelled furiously. He saw the future. He schemed new experiments, new set-ups that would build those puny pulses of electricity into a steady stream. His prying, inquiring, wondering thought was dragging from nature's secret heart her greatest glory. Electricity from magnetism, the dream had come true. The dynamo of a hundred years later saw the light that afternoon. Electricity was chained for lasting usefulness as a servant of man—to be tamed and trained by a host of experimenters and inventors who should follow.

* * *

Today the world reads by the light of bulbs, light generated in a giant structure hundreds of miles away. A veritable kraal of dynamos. The world reads books that were printed on power presses depending for their every revolution on that original Faradayan idea multiplied many, many times. The radio bears witness to the genius of the man whose laws of electromagnetic induction permit the radios to be.

The spell is over. The 444,000-watt movie sign stares on again, perhaps a trifle shocked and humbled, at the scurrying thousands. The subway trains—is it imagination?—boom a bit less flamboyantly into the station. The radios crow again, but their jazz is mellower for the interruption. And behind it all there lurks the shadow of a lovable, religious ex-bookbinder, ex-errand boy—Michael Faraday.

C. T. D.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Disregard for Non-Smokers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the little brick chapel built over the foundations of the original church erected at Jamestown, Va., by the English colonists in the seventeenth century there is a tablet stating that the memorial was presented by an association of tobacco manufacturers to commemorate the introduction and cultivation of the weed in America at that time by the late Thomas Rolfe.

The tablet is as startling and as inappropriate as would be a memorial placed in a noted Milwaukee or St. Louis church by brewers to commemorate the "fame" attained by those cities because of the beer industry. A memorial placed in a Kentucky meeting house to commemorate the first "moonshine" still could not be more ludicrous than the tobacco manufacturers' bronze and brazen advertisement placed in the historic Jamestown edifice.

Touring the eastern United States, the motorist certainly has enough reminders of the cultivation of tobacco in America. Whether one pays a dollar a night for accommodations in a lowly tourist home along the wayside or registers at the best hostelries for three dollars or more a day, he sometimes finds the finish of chiffoniers, tables, chairs and even bedsteads seared not in one but in many places by cigarette ends.

A convention of chefs assembled at Atlantic City a few years ago deplored and disapproved smoking in public eating places for the reason that the custom destroyed the flavor of the cookery. Who has not been in a restaurant where the draft of strong tobacco fumes has destroyed the flavor of a delicious dish?

Is it not time that an effort were made to educate the thoughtless smoker to be considerate of the rights and privileges of others?

LEWIS L. YOUNG.

Washington, D. C.

World Legion of Honor to Insure Peace

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our great statesmen continually ask for the support of public opinion for their disarmament policy.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Council of the League of Nations, has asked each of us to assist in arousing public opinion strongly in favor of reduction of armaments.

It is our duty to help in a resolute way. We must allay fear and suspicion. Be it therefore resolved that we, men and women of every country and of every creed, of every age and of every political party, desiring to support our governments who signed the Kellogg pact, declare solemnly that we follow their lead in renouncing war by pledging in our turn to renounce all war service. We decline to wage war, to be transporters of war provisions and armaments, workers in war factories, producers of poison gas, bankers for supplying war loans, editors or publishers of articles for war propaganda, and so forth.

We request the establishment of a peace office in every country with a Minister of Cabinet rank: Its object shall be to prevent the development of thinking in terms of war.

We will remember that "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof," and that every country is entitled to its share of this fullness.

We must have international planning by means of which relief is given to famine-stricken countries, work found for the unemployed, and production and consumption regulated internationally. War-budget money can now safely be used for such schemes.

The young, who always rise to a great challenge, will give of their best, and by their good will, self-sacrifice and devotion to duty help us to build a warless world.

Having by our resolution put war logically aside, all can now peacefully start to assist in this campaign for the moral and social uplift of mankind.

The World Legion of Honor is bound to prevent war; the world must never be submerged again by the "fear of war flood."

The emblem of our banner is the old dove of the ark with the olive branch as bearer of the good tidings that "The earth is now safe for habitation again."

Our pledge is the greatest security against war ever provided and the only defense possible against modern warfare with poison gas.

Millions in all countries must sign; we have not a moment to lose.

So, forward, lovers of peace!

MARTHA RISSIK.

Bickley, Kent, Eng.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Lesson to Advertisers

IF we could corral a thousand of the leading business executives of the United States in a roomy, well-ventilated auditorium, we should like to give them a useful present—a brief statement of some facts brought out by the Advertising Federation of America.

The federation collected the experience figures of seventy-seven outstanding national advertisers for the year 1930. Twelve of the concerns reduced their advertising appropriations varying from 15 to 100 per cent. Thirteen made reductions of less than 15 per cent, and fifty-two actually increased their appropriations.

What happened? The net profits of the twelve declined 41.2 per cent; those of the thirteen were reduced by 12.3 per cent; and those of the fifty-two declined but 9.8 per cent.

It is foolish to dispute the federation's contention that advertising has a definite relation to the up-or-down trend of business. Dependable statistics show clearly that when advertising is fearless and liberal, business expands, and that when it is fear-smitten and contracted, business withers.

As you leave the hall, gentlemen, please remember that advertising is to business what gasoline is to the motor-car. And that when the old engine begins to labor a bit on a tough hill you don't try to help matters by getting out and punching a hole in the gasoline tank.—*The Outlook and Independent.*